

Arthur Small,
18 Bowver St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1036.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1865.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED—5d.
STAMPED—6d.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held in BRISTOL, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, and three following days. Pastors and Delegates requiring the hospitable entertainment offered by the friends in that city, are requested to signify their wish, without delay, to C. Godwin, Esq., Tract Depot, Park-street, Bristol.

G. SMITH, } Secretaries.
R. ASHTON, }

Congregational Library, Sept. 12, 1865.

SURREY MISSION.

The AUTUMNAL MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at the Rev. A. E. LORD'S CHAPEL, HERSHAM, near Walton.

Rev. J. G. ROGERS, B.A., of Clapham, to preach at 3 o'clock p.m.
JOHN CHURCHILL, Esq., will preside at 6.30 p.m.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE, HULL, SEPTEMBER 26-29.

The MAYOR of HULL, Lord CALTHORPE, Lord BENHOLME, and Dr. SANDWITH of Hull, will preside over the Meetings of Conference. The Rev. Dr. BLACKWOOD, Rector of Middleton Tyas, Rev. R. BALGARNIE, of Scarborough, and Rev. J. GROSE, of Hull, will preside over the several Devotional Exercises. Addresses on various subjects of importance will be given by Rev. George Scott, Newcastle; Rev. John Stoughton, London; Rev. R. H. KILICK, Rector of St. Clement Dances; the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel; Rev. T. D. H. Batterby, Incumbent of St. John's, Keswick; Lord Radstock; Robert Baxter, Esq., London; Rev. S. Thornton, Rector of St. George's, Birmingham; Rev. W. Robertson, Edinburgh; Rev. J. F. Ogle, late Missionary in Patagonia; Rev. T. R. Birks, Rector of Keshall.

Representatives from Holland, Italy, France, and Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden are expected to be present, to supply information on the following subjects:—1. The Progress of the Work of God in Foreign Lands. 2. The Fifth General Conference of Christians of all Nations to be held in Holland next year. 3. Religious Liberty in Foreign Countries, and recent action taken in its defence. Hospitality is offered to Christian friends intending to be present. Programmes, and further particulars, may be had at the Office, 7, Adam-street, Strand.

JAMES DAVIS, } Secretaries.
H. SCHMETTAU, }

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of BURDETT.

ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will be LAID on MONDAY, September 18th, 1865, by EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Treasurer of the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society. The Ceremony to commence at Four o'clock.

The Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON, of Kensington, will Preach the same Evening in STEPHEN'S MEETING, at Seven o'clock, when a Collection will be made on behalf of the Building Fund.

The Site of the New Building is in the Burdett-road, about midway between the Bow-road and Limehouse.

THOMAS SCRUTTON, Treasurer.
Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., } Hon. Secs.
ALEXANDER SCRUTTON, }

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD.

Minister—Rev. EDWARD WHITE.

This chapel will be REOPENED for DIVINE SERVICE on TUESDAY, the 26th of September. The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN will Preach in the Morning; service to commence at Eleven o'clock. Dinner will be provided in the new Lecture Room of the Congregational Church, Kentish Town, and a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening at Seven o'clock, when the Rev. W. Brock, and other neighbouring ministers, will be present.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Building Fund (one third of the cost still remaining to be discharged) may be sent to the Rev. Edward White, 3, Tufnell-park West, Holloway, N., by whom they will be thankfully acknowledged.

TESTIMONIAL to the REV. WILLIAM URWICK, D.D., of DUBLIN.

The Fiftieth Year of Dr. Urwick's Ministry in Ireland, and the Thirty-Ninth of his Pastorate in York-street Chapel, Dublin, will terminate in October next.

Many friends have already expressed their intention of uniting in a Testimonial to Dr. Urwick on the occasion of his jubilee.

This Testimonial will be offered in acknowledgment of his lengthened, zealous, and gratuitous labours to promote the spiritual welfare of Ireland, in connexion with, not only independency and Christian voluntarism, but also most of the religious and benevolent movements which have been originated in the country during the past fifty years, including prominently those on behalf of the Bible Society, Christian Union, and total abstinence.

It is believed that other friends, who have not as yet forwarded their names, are prepared to join in this expression of regard for Dr. Urwick; and the Testimonial Committee will feel much obliged if all intending contributors will kindly transmit the amount of their contributions, at their earliest convenience, to any of the undersigned.

JOHN ROBERTSON, 3, Grafton-street, Dublin.
ROBERT N. MATHESON, 39, Katherine's-road, Dublin.
THOMAS COLLINS, 28, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
GEORGE FOLBY, 99, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
WILLIAM J. GORSE, 10, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a First-Class BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, or a SHARE therein. Address, X. Y. Z., "Nonconformist" Office.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and ELECTION will take place at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINSBURY CIRCUS, on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 26, 1865. The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock, and close at One precisely.

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

EGYPT and SYRIA.—A GENTLEMAN of considerable mercantile experience, who will shortly be visiting these markets, returning in about three months, is OPEN to undertake COMMISSIONS, &c.

Address, H. H. J., care of Messrs. Lawton and Heal, Ship Brokers, 21, Gresham-street, London.

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LANGLEY, M.R.C.S. (late of King's College), continues to give his personal and prompt attention to every kind of negotiation between Gentlemen engaged in Medicine, Law, Literature, Architecture, Science, or other Professional Avocations. The Business is conducted with the most careful regard to the interests of Clients, and based upon the principle that no fees are charged unless services be rendered. Professional practices for Transfer, Partnerships for Negotiations, and Professional Assistants always on the Register. Highest references given. Professional Agency (established 1848), 50, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

A LADY who has had many years' Experience in a large West-end House of Business, is desirous of meeting with an ENGAGEMENT in London as SUPERINTENDENT of a MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT, or of any other Department in a Wholesale Business, where Experience and Trustworthiness are specially required. Has been accustomed to keep accounts. A highly satisfactory reference can be given.

Address, "M. W.," Nonconformist Office, 18, Bowver-street, Fleet-street.

WANTED, for a YOUNG LADY leaving school, a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Junior Assistant in a Preparatory School. Salary less an object than a good home and judicious superintendence. Reference permitted to the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., Stepney.

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WANTED, as ASSISTANT MASTER, a YOUNG MAN of sound English Education, and possessed of some knowledge of Latin and Mathematics. Preference will be given to a Member of a Christian Church.

Apply, stating salary expected, and giving references, to Mr. Oliver, Crossley Orphan Home and School, Halifax.

TO PARENTS, &c.—WANTED a respectable, well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE in the TEA and GROCERY TRADES. Also, as IMPROVER, a YOUTH who has been a year or two in the business.

Apply to Messrs. Nunnely and Ashton, Market Harborough.

WANTED, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT in a First-Class TEA and ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

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VINE HOUSE, SEVENOAKS.

Miss MARTIN receives YOUNG LADIES to EDUCATE on the plan of a Christian Family; she is assisted by efficient Governesses and Professors of repute.

References—the Revs. A. B. Attenborough, of Sevenoaks; A. C. Wright, of Melbourn, Cambridgeshire; R. Machray, of Dumfries; W. P. Balfern, of Hammersmith; E. B. Egg, of Woodford; J. H. Millard, of Huntingdon; D. Pledge, of Ramsgate; C. Clarke, of Ashley-de-la-Zouch; W. B. Dennis, of Shrewsbury.

MILL HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HENDON, LONDON, N.W.

An increase of Pupils in this School renders the appointment of a MASTER for the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT immediately necessary. Salary liberal. Only Teachers of accredited ability, experience, and Christian character need apply. Communications to be addressed to the Rev. G. D. Bartlett, M.A., Head Master.

On behalf of the Committee,
G. SMITH, D.D., Hon. Sec.
Congregational Library, Sept. 6, 1865.

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).

HEAD MASTER: Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.

This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th October. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:
For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.
Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

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Conducted by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., &c.

Pupils enter the Upper School on completing their Fourteenth Year, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Higher Classes. The terms in both schools are moderate; and inclusive of books, stationery, and other charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of Education.

Every boy is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at accounts. French and German are taught by native masters, and spoken by the Principal. Eminent special Teachers attend for science and particular purposes. There are periodical examinations, and suitable rewards are offered. Holidays are short, and the four divisions of the school-year are equal. The premises are large, and the general accommodation is superior.

Peckham Rye Common is near, and available for football, cricket, &c. As a rule, Pupils are not received or retained after the completion of their sixteenth year.

N.B.—Reports of Public Examiners on every Pupil in the Schools forwarded on application.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

Four Candidates from this Establishment were sent to the above Examinations, and the following is the result:—

G. A. Cook, Edgware-road, First Honour Division.
J. Hammond, Bow-road, Second Honour Division.
J. E. Huntman, Bloomsbury, Second Honour Division.
W. Newcombe, Chatham, Third Division.

N.B.—Twenty-two Candidates from the Vale Academy have passed the Oxford Local Examinations since their commencement in 1858, and Twelve of them in Honour.

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Inquire at King's-cross for Tickets via Midland Railway.

JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1865.

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F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

August, 1865.

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Harry George Gordon, Esq. | P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
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HOMOEOPATHIC
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The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

RURAL POLEMICS.

WE have been not a little amused with a tract forwarded to us by one of our subscribers, the contents of which, consisting of correspondence reprinted from the *Hemel Hempstead Gazette*, illustrate the mode in which the clergy of the Establishment in many village districts ride the high horse over their parishioners. The tract relates to "Berkhamsted Church-rate," is printed and published "in defence of the rate," by the "Church Press Company (Limited)," and is sold by "Mr. J. Greedy, Berkhamsted." We should not have considered it entitled to notice except on the ground of the tolerably accurate idea it gives us of the kind of controversy which is being carried on, unknown to the general public, in hundreds of parishes of England and Wales.

Berkhamsted, we believe, is one of those parishes which, until very recently, made its Church-rate very much as it made its poor-rate, as a supposed matter of necessity. We all know pretty well the conditions under which this local legislation (limited) compasses its ends in the "too-ral-loo-ral" parishes of England. The squire and the incumbent are, within a certain social range, masters, body and soul, of a considerable proportion of the residents. The medical man and the lawyer can hope for no congenial society but that which is to be met with in the Hall or the Rectory. The tenant-farmers, mostly holding their lands at the will of the proprietor, are expected to think upon all political or ecclesiastico-political subjects by proxy, and are held to bail to the amount of whatever may be the value of the capital they have buried in the soil, to back their landlord in all his preferences. The shopkeepers are at the mercy of the gentry, or, at any rate, think themselves to be, and the various grades of the poor are taught to look up to the squire's family and the parson as authorities against whom rebellion seldom prospers. There are parishes in which Dissent, whether "religious" or "political," can scarcely be said with truth to enjoy the benefit of toleration. But by the heroism of our ejected forefathers, by the strength of hereditary faith, and by the force of religious conviction, a state of public opinion has been gradually arrived at which discourages direct persecution even in rural places, and hence certain of the parishioners are allowed to worship at chapel if they insist upon it, and to take the social disadvantages which an indulgence of their ill-trained spiritual taste entails upon them. It has been their habit to assert this their undoubted right as meekly and quietly as possible, for the assertion, even when most differentially carried out, uniformly costs many things that, if it were surrendered, would be probably enjoyed. But their whole surroundings are such that they hesitate long before they can

make up their minds to go farther. They submit silently to not a little which, nevertheless, in thought and in feeling they resent. This, in fact, is the explanation of the retention of the Church-rate system in nine out of ten of our country parishes. No opposition is made to it simply because active opposition, even if successful, would bring down upon the abettors of it extremely disagreeable, sometimes ruinous, results. For all who know the ins and outs of our village annals, know that the coarsest and cruellest bullying for religion's sake, or, more correctly, for the sake of what passes under the name of religion, is fearfully common even in the present age of liberality and enlightenment.

The march of events, however, gradually encroaches upon the domains of rural despotism. Parish after parish, weary of its slavish subserviency to claims which have no foundation in truth or reason, for some cause or other, but chiefly in indignation at petty tyranny, rises in insurrection, and generally makes its first rush against the Church-rate. Save in those instances, not by any means rare, in which social coercion is brought to bear with crushing weight upon those who resist this ecclesiastical imposition, there is ordinarily an appeal made by both parties to public opinion, so far at least as it can be reached by means of the local press. Of Church-rate correspondence, as our readers may imagine, a rare quantity has passed under our eye. We know perfectly well beforehand what topics and arguments will in most cases be urged by clerical penmen "in defence of the rate." They have all been refuted over and over again until no well educated man, except a clergyman, would venture to reproduce them. But of course, "any stick is good enough to beat a dog with." Statements that would be scouted in the House of Commons may do humbler duty in benighted districts, and the turnip lantern and sheet which would only raise a laugh in the highways of society, are resorted to in its byways with seeming confidence in their flabbergasting efficiency.

The Berkhamsted correspondence is, on the whole, a rather favourable specimen of rural polemics. The Rev. Frederick Burn Harvey, Chairman of the Committee acting in defence of the rate, and who is second master of the grammar-school in the place, sustains his part and party with more civility, although with little less assumption, than clerical controvertists usually display on such occasions. In his prefatory address to the parishioners of Berkhamsted, he says, "It cannot be too distinctly understood that the opposition to Church-rates whereby parishes have been disturbed, and are threatened to be disturbed again, is the work, not of religious Dissenters, but rather of a political Society, ostentatiously parading itself as a Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." Here is a tolerably large and confident allegation. What is the proof? "The 'agitation' in Berkhamsted is due to a subscriber to the funds of this Society." Perhaps—for we do not know—the same gentleman is also a subscriber to the Bible Society, and, for aught we can see, the application of the same logic might succeed in fathering the 'agitation' on that venerable institution. But why ignore history? Why conceal the fact that Church-rates had already been abolished by parishioners in most of the populous towns of England before the Society came into being? The impression sought to be made is, that opposition to Church-rates is never spontaneous and indigenous, but is the result of a factitious and extra-parochial agitation? Is this the fact? If it be not, why is it asserted with such unqualified dogmatism? Does Mr. Harvey teach his boys modern history? and, if so, will he tell us what explanation he gives them of the agitation against Church-rates which was nearly successful seven years before the birth of the Liberation Society? And will he say why Mr. Childs of Bungay, Mr. Thorogood of Chelmsford, and Mr. Baines of Leicester, suffered imprisonment, all antecedently to the same date?

Then again, Mr. Harvey asserts with the

utmost confidence that "the rate is a charge upon property, and not of persons," and that "the law leaves the precise amount of rate to the discretion of parishioners, and in no other way authorises or expects them entirely to refuse." Think of this after the decision of the House of Lords in the Braintree case! When reminded by one of his opponents of the dicta of Dr. Lushington and of Pridgeaux that "Church-rates are of the nature of a poll-tax," and "only a personal, not a real charge," he evades further reference to authority, and bolsters up his assertion with a legal quibble which we have neither time nor patience to expose. This only we would ask, When a house, the tenant of which pays a rate, if the parishioners have made one, stands empty for twelve months, is the landlord liable for the rate? He would be if the tax were on property. He would not if it were on person. How stands the fact?

We might go through the rest of the statements made with an air of infallible authority, but that we should be merely wearying our readers with thrice slaying the slain. Yet, this is the sort of trash which it is usual for the rural clergy to try and cram down the throats of their parishioners when they are driven to take ground in local prints. They make the most unfounded statements in the most unqualified manner. They seem to read on one side only of a question. They assume a tone of intellectual superiority. When worsted on one point, they shift to another, and, after awhile, will go back again to the point from which they were ignominiously driven. Whether they are ill-informed, or whether they are uncandid, we will not take upon us to determine; but, in any case, they seem to like their arguments, as horses like oats, all the better for being bruised. A controversy with them resembles a door swinging on its hinges, of which Robert Hall observed that there is "constant motion, but no progress." Our country friends, however, need never be dismayed when the clergy resort to the pen in order to overwhelm them. In the publications of the Liberation Society they will find all the old arguments against their position fairly stated and fully refuted, whilst of anything new they need stand in no fear whatever.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

THE aristocracy of the Church may be compared with the aristocracy of the State in one respect—the best endowed of its members are those of whom the public hears, and for whom it cares, the least. Four or five names may be quoted in illustration. There is, for instance, the Pretymans family, descendants of that Bishop of Lincoln who had the good fortune to be acquainted with Mr. Pitt. The Pretymans, George and Richard, absorbed rather more than half a million of Church property between them. There is the North family, who absorbed nearly a million of the ecclesiastical revenues of the kingdom. Bishop Sparke, of Ely, belonged to the same generation. He and his two sons cost the Church another half a million. We may pass by the Harcourts, the Vernons, the Vernon Harcourts, and the Harcourt Vernons, for they were content with a few hundred thousands only. The Beresfords are computed to have already received in three generations nearly three millions sterling, and a fourth generation is now sitting at the receipt of customs. Then we come to the Moores, of whom there were two families, one connected with Lord Auckland, formerly Bishop of Durham, and another with Archbishop Moore, of Canterbury. The Lord and the Archbishop between them had at one time eight relatives in the Church, all well provided for. The Archbishop, however, outdid the peer, and provided for his only son in a style worthy of an Archbishop. Not content, himself, with the revenue of a see which produced about 25,000*l.* per annum, he heaped honour after honour on his son Richard. The *Star*

newspaper, which has given the ecclesiastical history of this favored son, does not do either him or his father full justice. It is quite true that the Archbishop presented his son, as soon as he obtained orders, to the sinecure living of Hollingbourn and Hucking, value, 787l. 10s.; that this was followed at once with the presentation of the Rectory of Hunton, value, 1,057l.; soon after with the sinecure of Eynesford, value, 600l., all which the young gentleman obtained before he was twenty-seven years old. Before he was twenty-nine he received the Rectory of Latchington, value, 955l., and almost immediately afterwards a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral, value—how much? The *Star* modestly estimates it at 1,000l. per annum; we may, however, safely put it at 2,000l. But this was not enough for the son of an Archbishop of the only Christian Church in England, and so the Registrarship of Wills, &c., value, 8,000l. per annum, the duty of which, like that of all this reverend gentleman's preceding offices, was performed by deputy, was added to his other gifts. In the sixty-three years of his ecclesiastical life, Mr. Richard Moore, who has just died, received, therefore, rather more than 800,000l. sterling, and did, in discharge of his ecclesiastical duties, absolutely nothing. Is it not "wicked" and "schismatical" to dissent from such an Established Church? Is it not "contumacious" to refuse to recognise such a "successor of the Apostles" as Archbishop Moore? Is it not heretical to refuse to believe in the "orders" of the Reverend Richard? Is not a man necessarily "an infidel" who cannot see that the Reverend Richard's Church is the Church of the poor? The Archbishop and his son received rather more than a million and a half sterling in recognition of their laborious services in behalf of religion. Surely they belonged to Roman Catholic times? Not at all. When the Reverend Richard had half completed his career, there was an incumbent in the Church who held in his own possession thirty-four livings. This was little more than thirty years ago, when archbishops and bishops, archdeacons, rectors, and vicars, fulminated against Dissent with all their vocal might and main. It was very wicked to dissent from such a Church of pluralists, and the Moores, Pretymans, and Sparkes must have been shocked at the notion. A man who would consent to serve Jesus Christ without being patronised into a good pluralist, was obviously no better than a heathen, and deserved being denounced as such. Such men were not entitled to liberty, either civil or ecclesiastical. The Sparkes and Moores were the true patriots. Patriotism, in their eyes, was synonymous with grabbing public money. The Robert Halls and the John Fosters—the ecclesiastical Lazaruses—who were they? They were too mean to swindle the nation and rob the poor, and therefore were worthy only to be excommunicated—which they were. The Lazaruses died years ago, and Dives died—only last week, hating, we have no doubt, to his last days, "political Dissent."

A paper has recently been read at a clerical meeting held at Bangor, on the Statistics of Marriage. The author was the Rev. John Evans, M.A., Rural Dean of Arllechwedd. Mr. Evans deplored the decrease of marriages in parish churches, and their increase in Dissenting chapels and Registrars' offices. Quoting the statistics connected with this interesting question, he showed that while the marriages in England and Wales, between 1852 and 1862, had increased nearly six thousand, the number of ceremonies performed according to the rites of the Church of England had decreased more than four thousand. In Wales, while the total number of marriages had increased 570, the decrease of marriage rites as performed by the Established clergy, was 921. Taking his own parish as an illustration, Mr. Evans shows that in 1849 there were 127 marriages, of which 48 were performed in the church; in 1854 there were 107 marriages, of which 34 were performed in church; in 1859 there were 84 marriages, of which 20 were performed in the church; and in 1864 there were 48 marriages, of which 9 were performed in the church. This "desertion of the Church," is, of course, lamented, and it is assumed that it will have a "demoralising effect." Mr. Evans thinks that the marriage ceremony is "degraded." As Mr. Evans is a statistician, perhaps he will obtain the statistics of the Divorce Court and ascertain what portion of the divorcees have been married at church, and therefore what sacramental efficacy has accompanied the Church ceremony. Our impression is that he would find all the divorcees to be devout Church people—devout, that is to say, according to the standard of the Marriage Office.

Lord Amberley has offended the Church journals, and the *Guardian* writes ironically of the "manifestoes of young Whiggery." Alluding to Lord Amberley's article in the *Fortnightly Review*, the *Guardian* takes it for granted that his lordship is a "Christian un-

attached." It describes his attitude as one of "keen hostility," and his article (of course) as a "shallow essay" characterised by "confusion of thought." It suggests that such writers should declare themselves to be the enemies of all religion, and that they should "drop the mask" of philosophical impartiality, and say that they are the "opponents of the Christian faith." All this because Lord Amberley has written in favour of certain Nonconformist rights, and has treated the political Church question as an open question for politicians. Why does not the *Guardian* bestow a word on the Moores as well as the Amberleys? Which, we should like to know, are the greatest enemies of religion and "the Church"?

MR. MÜLLER AND THE ASHLEY DOWN ORPHANAGES.

(Abridged from the *London Review*.)

Mr. George Müller is the founder of the "Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad," and the projector and manager of the new orphanages on Ashley Down, Bristol. . . . The Ashley Down Orphan Institution has no annual dinner in London or elsewhere—no royal duke in the chair—no brilliant list of stewards; it has no board of directors, no ladies' visiting committee, no canvassing for votes, no paid staff of secretaries and collectors at handsome salaries, no advertisements in the London or provincial newspapers with a proud array of donors or subscribers. Rich people subscribe of their abundance; but oftener the donors are persons in humble circumstances. Rich or poor receive the same impartial treatment at the hands of Mr. Müller. In no one instance will he give the names of the subscribers. He will hold out no inducement to those who give out of ostentation and love publicity. "I feel grateful for every donation, even the smallest," he says: "but if tens of thousands of pounds could be obtained by holding out such an inducement, God continuing to help me as he has done hitherto in this matter, it would not be held out." The donors have so much confidence in Mr. Müller's determination, and are so little desirous of any other applause than that of a good conscience, that one of his greatest troubles is that a large proportion of persons send their donations anonymously, and thus put it out of his power to acknowledge the receipt, and send them a report. Thus he cites approvingly the course pursued by "a kind anonymous donor in London or the neighbourhood, who has sent me hundreds of pounds within the last five or six years under the initials 'H.B.' This donor, whose name Mr. Müller does not know, each time enables him to send the receipt and reports to a certain house of business.

It seems a perilous thing, according to merely human and mundane notions, to collect twelve hundred orphans together in a distant part of the country, with no assured income for their support, no funded property, no revenue from landed estates, no "rest," or reserve to fall back upon. Yet Mr. Müller's Christian friends at home and abroad feel all the more strongly moved to contribute to the maintenance of these poor children. A bootmaker sends 1d. per pair on all the boots and shoes he sells during the year. An aged widow sends 2l. 16s. 6d. raised in the same way. A farmer sends 1d. out of every 1s. received by the sale of eggs; a 3d. for every pound of butter; and 3d. for every couple of chickens. Bakers and flour-dealers send 1d. per sack of flour they bake or sell. A tradesman, hearing that there are 990 orphans waiting for admission, lays by 1d. on every article sold in his outfitting department. He had intended waiting till the year was out and until he had taken stock; but the thought of these 990 orphans haunts him, and he cannot rest until he has sent them 14s. 6d. on account. A poor man "gives a little tree in his garden to the Lord," and sends the proceeds—2s. 6d.—to the orphans. Another sells a few onions, and remits the 2s. 6d. One person, keeping a little shop, sends Mr. Müller all the silver coins he takes which have a hole bored through them! From Omagh, Ireland, comes 1s. 5d. as "a month's produce of the orphans' hen." A working man and his wife, in Scotland, send 1l. 10s. 6d., the proceeds of a beehive, bought and set apart for the benefit of the orphans. A London dentist determines to appropriate the sale of his tooth-powder to the orphans, and remits 3l. 10s.; and from another quarter come seven copies of the *Record*.

Ladies send their gold chains, rings, necklaces, bracelets, brooches, to be sold, and the proceeds applied towards the institution. From Clevedon, 12 silver forks and 12 silver dessert spoons came to hand. A farmer in Oxfordshire, instead of insuring 310 acres against hail, at 6d. per acre, sends the money—7l. 15s.—to the orphans. A baronet sends 7l., saved in the same way, and 20l. besides. A gentleman sends 3l., instead of paying the amount to an Accidental Death Insurance Company. From Radstock comes 18s., from Hull 1l. 5s. 6d., and from Dublin 2l. 7s. 6d., "instead of assuring furniture." A shipowner, instead of assuring his vessels, sends the money thus saved—"150l. for missions, 50l. for school, Bible, and tract fund, 5l. for Mr. C. (name not given), and 5l. for myself (Mr. Müller)." Another shipowner sends upwards of 300l., with a similar letter. A tradesman in Monmouthshire sends 10s., "instead of otherwise insuring my plate-glass windows." A poor man lays by 6d. a week, instead of paying it to a sick-fund, and sends 1l. anonymously when his savings have reached that amount. "A thank-offering to God for the gift of a first child," brings 10l. "The loving parents of a little girl on her first birthday" send 5l. T. H. T. sends 1l. as a "thank-offering to God for having passed a successful examination for M.R.C.S." There are thank-offerings for a bountiful harvest, for recovery from illness, for comforts in affliction, for reaching a 90th birthday, and (from a young lady) for escaping being marked by the small-pox. Some of these thank-offerings point to little domestic tragedies of bereavement. One is "for light at evening time to a loved one, who entered her rest on the 13th October, 1864." Another, from Arbroath, is "a thank-offering to the Lord for his goodness to an only child during her life and in her death." It is added that the bereaved parents purpose, as they are now childless, to keep a purse for the orphans. Sometimes articles are sent which it must cost the sender a pang to part with. The widow of an

an officer who fell in the Crimean war, sends a half-sovereign. This coin was found in his purse when he was killed. It was restored by faithful hands to his widow, and was treasured up by her. Yet she sends it to Mr. Müller, believing that it would be better spent for the Lord's work. An Indian officer sends a gold chain, an aged woman in Cumberland a gold watch and gold key. There are gifts of so many sets and pieces of artificial teeth set in gold to justify the conclusion that the dentists do not make a fair allowance for an old set when they make a new one. Everything is acceptable except the contribution of "W. H.," who sent 7d. in coin (a fourpenny and threepenny piece) without registering the letter, "which cost 8d. postage." The total amount which has come in during the past year by sale of articles is 912l. 17s. 6d., "a considerable portion of which is for gold and silver articles and diamonds." The total sum which has come in by sale of articles since Mr. Müller began his labours very nearly touches 10,000l.

While the poor give of their poverty, many rich men give no less liberally of their abundance. Mr. Müller, a year or two ago, determined, if possible, to build two new orphan houses on Ashley Down, so as to accommodate 2,000 orphans instead of 1,250. A Warwickshire gentleman, who had for nineteen months sent him month by month 28l. 8s. for the printing of tracts, and 28l. 8s. for the support of thirty-one orphans for one month, now increased his donations by sending 100l. additional every month. For twenty months did this liberal benefactor contribute at the rate of 1,900l. a year towards the above objects. Altogether he must have sent Mr. Müller about 5,000l. . . . In May, 1865, he receives from "A. B. C." 1,000l., with this memorandum:—"I wish to send some aid, and would thank you to place the enclosed sum, 1,000l., at interest, and draw out of it every January 100l. for the orphans, and 20l. for yourself, till it be gone." Last November Mr. Müller received "5,000l. for the Building Fund, from a donor who desires neither his name nor place where he resides to be known." This is not the largest sum which Mr. Müller has received at once; for in a previous year a donation of 8,100l. reached him. The total income of the Building Fund alone was during the year ending May, 1865, 11,033l.; so that, with a sum in hand of 19,321l. in May, 1864, there was virtually a balance of 30,000l. available for the intended new orphan houses. The land necessary for the site has been obtained at a cost of 5,500l., and certain other sums have been expended; so that, on May 26, 1865, the amount actually in hand available for the new buildings was 24,635l. The story of these contributions is exceedingly interesting. They show—1. The inexhaustible well-springs of benevolence which exist in this Christian land. If so much can be done in by and untrodden paths, may we not conclude that, by well-ordered Christian benevolence, every destitute orphan boy and girl in the United Kingdom might be rescued from the paths of vice and crime, and brought up in honour and usefulness? 2. The love, faith, and confidence which a single-minded and devoted Christian minister has been able to inspire among thousands of persons in all parts of the world, to whom he is personally unknown. Poor and rich freely part with their substance, and lay it at the feet of a German missionary, to expend in his own way, with no checks or safeguards save those which he may voluntarily impose upon himself and his own administrators.

This man, whose existence is probably unknown to nine-tenths of our readers, appears to us to be one of the most remarkable men of his time. Mr. Müller is by birth a German. His autobiography has been published, under the title of "A Narrative of some of the Lord's Dealings with George Müller," by Nisbet, London. It contains a minute account from the commencement of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution and also of the Orphan Establishment. We cannot at present pause to dwell upon his life before his conversion to religion, the circumstances under which he was converted, the reason of his coming to England, and his "account of the Lord's dealings with him since he has been in England." It will be sufficient to say that he was educated for the ministry in his native country, and that he left Germany to hold an appointment as missionary under the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Some slight religious differences led him to break off his connection with the Society, but he has always exerted himself energetically for the conversion of the Hebrew people. The Scriptural Knowledge Institution for Home and Abroad was founded by him March 5, 1834. One year and nine months later, the orphan work was added to the other objects of the institution. His aim and desire were, primarily, the glory of God, in showing how much PRAYER and FAITH can do. He judged that nothing was so much needed by the Church at large as an increase of faith, and it was his especial object to show how much could be accomplished through the instrumentality of prayer and faith. He had, indeed, deeply at heart the bodily, mental, and spiritual benefit of poor children, bereaved of both parents; and well has he earned the proud title of "The Orphan's Friend." At first his faith was sorely tried. In 1830 he gave up his regular salary in connection with the ministry. During the last thirty-five years he has been without any certain or regular income. For the first five years without intermission he had "sharp trials of faith." Yet he remained true to his determination to give no hints of his need in the hour of trial. Neither directly nor indirectly would he ask his fellow believers for supplies. He peacefully looked for help from on high alone, and when his faith had been duly strengthened and exercised, "my Heavenly Father put it into the hearts of his dear children to remember my temporal necessities, and to send me supplies in money, clothes, provisions," &c. Many of the donors who send sums for the orphans add smaller sums for Mr. Müller. These spontaneous gifts appear to constitute the whole of Mr. Müller's income.

The growth of the institution was at first slow. The second report (1837) gives the total income at 617l. The eighth report shows that it had increased to 3,588l. In 1856, the annual income had risen to 14,588l. And now the twenty-sixth report gives the income for the year 1864-5 as 30,039l. The donations come not only from various parts of the United Kingdom, but from almost all parts of the world. "They chiefly come from individuals unknown to me personally, and in many instances even anonymously." Altogether, the sums poured in upon him for his acceptance for the work to which he has devoted himself amount to some THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS!

We now proceed to give some account of the orphanages at Ashley Down. There are at present three orphan-houses, containing 1,200 orphans. The great majority are girls; in fact, if we remember correctly, there are only eighty boys in the three establishments. In the arrangement of the school buildings Mr. Müller has shown great judgment and sound sense. They are plainly and solidly built, not a shilling having been thrown away in useless decoration.

The corridors, sleeping-rooms, school-rooms, and play-rooms are all spacious, lofty, admirably-ventilated, and beautifully clean. The children appear healthy and well-cared-for; indeed, we were informed by the lady-superintendent, who conducted us over one of the schools (the largest), that the sick list hardly ever exceeded one per cent. This proportion, considering the feeble constitutions of many of the children, owing either to former privations or congenital disease, was remarkably small. We examined carefully the food supplied to the institution, and it was all excellent. The children are evidently abundantly fed. We visited the pupils in their class-rooms. The curriculum of their education seems admirably designed—physically, morally, and religiously—to make them excellent domestic servants. Their writing is extremely good, and their needlework worthy of all praise. We regret we cannot say as much for their singing. We heard them sing several simple hymns, but cannot speak in commendation either of the time or tune. Music has for the young such moral and religious power to purify, soothe, and strengthen, that we would fain ask Mr. Müller to send for one or two of the teachers of the tonic-sol-fa method from Bristol, in order that the children may be thoroughly grounded in this cheap and efficient system. We afterwards saw them perform some marching evolutions, singing at the same time. We fancied we saw, however, on the faces of the elder girls a sort of dislike to this exhibition, as against the dignity of budding womanhood. It was pleasant on passing one of the other buildings, which was not that day shown to visitors, to hear the merry ringing laugh of children at play, clearly and satisfactorily showing that the children at the orphanages are not always on their best behaviour, but are as merry and as happy as the donors would have them to be.

Mr. Müller's doctrine of particular providences, and the instances by which he supports it, are somewhat startling to modern ears, yet they obviously find favour and acceptance with the subscribers to the orphanages.

DEATH OF AN ECCLESIASTICAL PLURALIST.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

The death has recently been announced of one of the representative men of England. Foreign nations have probably never heard his name, and to the vast majority of his own countrymen he was equally unknown. He was not a great statesman, a great orator, a great merchant, a great engineer, a great shipbuilder, a great chemist, a great scholar, or a great banker. He was, nevertheless, one of the representative men of a phase of English life which is perhaps too seldom brought to the notice of the public—he was a great Sinecurist. We refer to the Reverend Robert Moore, rector of Hunton, rector of Hollingbourn, rector of Eynesford, rector of Latchingdon, Canon Residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral, formerly Registrar of the Will Office in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and at one time Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This gentleman took his degree at Oxford in 1802, and at once started on his distinguished career as a holder of sinecures. He had an immense advantage at starting, in the fact that his father was Archbishop of Canterbury, and a father evidently deeply sensible of his duty to provide for those of his own household. The Rev. Robert Moore had barely finished his studies when the affectionate Archbishop presented him to the sinecure living of Hollingbourn, near Maidstone, of which he was patron. Along with Hollingbourn the title of Hucking is chuckled in, because as the former living only yields 647l. 10s. to the rector for doing nothing, that of Hucking was added, which gave the holder 140l. a-year more, in order that he might have no excuse for not doing nothing in the most approved manner. The total sum which the newly-fledged clergyman thus obtained was 787l. per annum to begin with, just to keep him from starving until his parent the Archbishop could devise some other means for getting him a respectable position in his sacred calling. We can imagine the worthy prelate's anxiety of mind when he saw his son pining away on such a miserable pittance, but the night of adversity did not long continue. The rectory of Hunton became opportunely vacant. It was the very kind of living for an Archbishop's son: a small population of 810 souls including the sucking infants, a good house, a tolerable glebe of twenty-five acres, sufficient to keep the fat pony in grass and oats, and an income in all of 1,087l. sterling.

In this obscure corner of the ecclesiastical vineyard the Rev. Robert Moore began to labour—we do not desire to convey by the term any idea of violent exertion—in the year 1802; but in his peaceful retreat he was not destined to remain long undisturbed. The Archbishop was apparently still uneasy about his son's financial position. The two livings amounted to 1,844l. per annum, with house and glebe; but, after sorrowfully and prayerfully reviewing the whole circumstances, the pious father doubtless came to the conclusion that the temporal estate of the young man required to be improved. He accordingly pressed upon his acceptance the additional sinecure of Eynesford, in Kent, yielding a gross income of 600l. to the gentleman who did not perform the duties. This additional clerical pin-money made the income of the incumbent the neater and more satisfactory sum of 2,444l., which for a man of six-and-twenty was a pretty good return from a profession so unselfish and so little given to mammon-worship. The Archbishop had by this time been twenty years in the see of Canterbury, and probably feeling that he might soon be

obliged to leave his place, his patronage, and his privileges, he resolved still further to secure his son against the vicissitudes of life by adding, in 1804, the rectory of Latchingdon to that of the other emoluments. Here there was another glebe of forty-four acres, another house, and, better than either, an income of 910l. The gross value is stated at 955l. After three years of his ecclesiastical career, Mr. Moore thus found himself in possession of 3,399l. per annum, with two residences and two glebes. It would be impertinent, perhaps, to inquire at this stage whether his services were worth so much to the nation, but at all events it is unnecessary, as the Archbishop who called him son evidently regarded him as of priceless value to the Church and the world. A canonry became vacant in Canterbury Cathedral, and again the golden shower poured into the lap of Mr. Moore. Opinions vary as to the exact value of the canonry, some placing it as high as from 2,000l. to 3,000l., with a residence. But we are disposed to take a moderate view of the returns, and estimate the office as worth about 1,000l. per annum. With wonderfully rapid gradations the original income of 787l. has thus swelled to a total of 4,399l., when the recipient had reached the mature age of eight-and-twenty.

Fortune had still other and better gifts in store. The archbishops of those days and for many years afterwards were not only ecclesiastical dignitaries busying themselves with the affairs of the Church, but they were nominally judges in all matters relating to wills and probates; and about that period the Registrarship of Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury becoming vacant, the Archbishop had one more opportunity of showing the purity of his official administration in matters of patronage. The office was a perfect sinecure, all the duties attached to it being performed by deputy. In order that no other clergyman in the diocese might be tempted to abandon his clerical duties by the mental dissipation attached to an office where there is a high salary and no duties, the Right Reverend resolved that his son should bear the burden. We have no exact account of the annual value of his office, and probably that secret would be pretty closely kept by the Rev. Robert Moore himself. However, in 1858, when the Ecclesiastical Courts were abolished, he claimed and obtained an annual compensation of 7,990l., and in these circumstances it is not assuming too much to take 8,000l. as the former annual income of the Registrarship. This was much better than a Rectory, and was doubtless prized accordingly. The rectory of Hollingbourn, with its salary of 787l., was enjoyed by Mr. Moore for sixty-three years. Excluding all calculations of compound interest, and merely multiplying the annual income by the number of years for which it was held, we find that this reverend gentleman drew from the country 49,581l. on this account alone. The rectory of Hunton, with an income of 1,087l., was enjoyed for sixty-three years also, or 67,091l. The rectory of Eynesford, at 600l. a-year for sixty-three years, amounts to 37,800l. The rectory of Latchingdon, at an income of 955l. for sixty-one years, amounts to 58,255l. The canonry of Canterbury Cathedral, at 1,000l. a-year for sixty-one years, amounts to 61,000l. The Registrarship of Wills, at 8,000l. a-year for fifty-three years, to 1858, yields 424,000l., and the compensation allowance of 7,990l. for seven years amounts to 55,930l. In all, this gentleman, according to the simplest kind of computation, has drawn 753,657l. from the public of England. We have no doubt Mr. Moore was a most estimable man personally. He is said to have been very charitable. But nothing can be worse than the system under which these abuses could take place. Mr. Moore's case may be a very marked one of its class; it is certainly not singular. Nor will such evil greatly diminish so long as an unreformed Parliament and an unreformed State Church exist together.

THE STORY OF A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR.

(From the *Freeman*.)

In 1858 a slim, dark-haired, softly-spoken, priestly-looking person, about twenty-six years of age, made his appearance in the chief town of Surrey. He professed to be a convert from Popery, and obtained considerable pecuniary aid from Churchmen and Dissenters. Whence he really came no one knew; who he really was none could tell. The Rev. Edward Mandeville Moreton—for so the visitor called himself—however, was suddenly found to be an impostor, and, having been apprehended by a constable, was tried at the Guildford Assizes on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and sent to prison for twelve months. Some men do not improve in prison, and Mr. Moreton did not. He came to London, and took lodgings near Queen-square, where he became evening tutor to a respectable young man. Here he was taken ill, and reduced to a state of starvation. His pupil appealed to the Rev. G. W. M'Cree, who has long laboured in the parish of St. Giles's in connection with the Rev. W. Brook's church, and he went to see the invalid. To Mr. M'Cree he professed to have been curate to a rector in Essex, who had discharged him because he would not read the Burial Service over a man who had died a drunkard. Mr. M'Cree pressed him to reveal names, dates, and places, but finding the invalid coy and reticent, he frankly said, "Well, sir, there is something in your history which you wish to conceal from me. Be it so. I find you sick, lonely, and starving, and I will treat you kindly, as I would the worst man in London under similar circumstances; I will judge you by your future conduct." The judgment was not favourable, and Mr. M'Cree was induced to watch Mr. Moreton with extreme care and constantly-increasing suspicion. Here we must transport

our readers into the country. A good minister, the uncle of the pupil whom Mr. Moreton had been teaching and deceiving, came to London, heard his story, and took him off into Northamptonshire for the benefit of fresh air. Mr. Moreton now flourished like a green bay tree. He grew stout; he paid court to a rich widow; he ordered new clothes, bought books, and made presents, all on the credit system. He also preached, and Northamptonshire peasants marvelled at his fluency and talent. The rector of the parish shook hands with him; the branch committee of the Bible Society made him its secretary; he was chosen as one of the officers of the local Literary Institution; he made speeches; he went to parties; and most of all, was immersed by a worthy brother at Stony Stratford, and preached a sermon on the occasion, which sermon he published. It lies before us, and is entitled, "The Worth of Truth: a Sermon Preached in the Baptist Chapel, Stony Stratford, Bucks, on Sunday evening, November 13, 1859, by the Rev. Edward Alfred Moreton, M.A., on the Occasion of his Baptism. Published by Request." From this era in his erratic history the Rev. Edward Alfred Moreton, M.A., went on victoriously. He was the Apollo of Stony Stratford. A public journal was enriched with contributions from his fertile pen. Eloquent sermons poured from his lips; he was sought by old and young; he stood on a lofty eminence and smiled benignly on his worshippers. Then came his discomfiture and fall. It was found that he told "fibs"; that he was involved in debt; that he was conspiring against the worthy pastor who had treated him as a son; and, in brief, that he was a very worthless man. Exposure came, and he fled once more to London.

Remembering the kindness of Mr. M'Cree, he appealed to that gentleman, and, in order that he might conciliate him, forwarded a long autobiography. It is a strange story. An epitome must suffice. "He was educated at Oxford, disgraced himself, and left the University. Became a tutor in a nobleman's family, and was dismissed because he led his pupil into extravagance. Met with an engagement as a curate, defamed an innocent person, and had to apologise and depart. Went to France, and began a career as a *littérateur*, seduced the wife of his friend, and was sent to prison for eighteen months. Came to England. Professed to be a Popish priest converted to a purer faith. Engaged as a tutor in Sussex. Got into debt, and was dismissed. Wrote some short ballads to be sung at Birmingham. Lectured in the Midland Counties, cheated the printer, and was sent to prison for three months. Forged some clerical testimonials, whereby he secured a curacy in the east of London, offended his rector and left. Went into Surrey, began his operations at Guildford, and ended them in prison." Such is a brief sketch of the history forwarded to Mr. M'Cree, and now before us. None of our readers will feel surprised that Mr. M'Cree did not respond to the appeal Mr. Moreton made to him. "Mr. Moreton," said Mr. M'Cree, "if you choose to pursue a private career, and do right, I will not interfere with you; but the moment you attempt to enter a pulpit, I shall expose you." Fearful, probably, of Mr. M'Cree's antagonism, Mr. Moreton went into Yorkshire, where, under various pretences and disguises, he victimised large numbers of Christian folk. He also married a widow, and then forsook her, but not until he had reduced the unfortunate woman and her children to absolute want.

In 1861 Mr. M'Cree heard of the vagaries of Mr. Moreton under another name, and resolved as a duty to the Christian public to discover and expose him once more. He was told of a preacher who was occupying the pulpit of a chapel not very far from Holborn. "He was very clever indeed"—so said report. "He was a convert from Popery"—so said rumour. "He has been baptised by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel"—so said his friends. "What is his name?" "The Rev. J. J. Crouch, B.A." "I should like to see him," replied Mr. M'Cree. The pastor of the church for whom the new convert to Baptist principles had been preaching accordingly agreed to introduce Mr. M'Cree to the neophyte. At the time the introduction took place Mr. Crouch was eating grapes in the drawing-room of a newly-married couple. Behold! Crouch was Moreton, and Moreton was Crouch. A stormy scene followed. Mr. M'Cree exposed the impostor, who with consummate coolness denounced Mr. M'Cree as a false accuser, and declared that he had never before seen his face. The host censured Mr. M'Cree for insulting his guest; the pastor exulted in the belief that Mr. M'Cree was mistaken, and that his pulpit had not been defiled; and the lady fled from the room in dismay. Mr. M'Cree, however, stood his ground, and made a solemn appeal to Crouch, *alias* Moreton, to confess his imposture, which at last he did by throwing himself at Mr. M'Cree's feet, acknowledging his villany, and imploring pardon from the man whom he had just denounced.

Soon after this exposure Mr. Moreton endeavoured to defraud Sir S. M. Peto and others, but Mr. M'Cree checkmated him at every turn, and at length he resolved to emigrate to Australia. He did this in a very characteristic fashion. By some dubious means—probably by forged documents—he became chaplain of the emigrant ship *Boanerges*, and set sail for the distant colony which henceforth was to rejoice in his presence. On board the *Boanerges*, the chaplain soon displayed all the combined attributes of the Rev. Edward Alfred Moreton, M.A., and the Rev. J. J. Crouch, B.A., and paid such unworthy attentions to the ladies, that the gentlemen tarred and feathered him. When he landed he obtained the office of tutor to a settler's children, resumed the garb, title, and profession of a clergy-

man, was "found guilty" of wrongdoing, became a "Baptist minister," or nearly so, once more committed a fraud on the bishop of the diocese, and was sentenced to prison for three months.

We thought, as we heard of these Australian exploits, that England would probably never see him again; but our bright hopes have been blighted. It would again seem that Crouch-Moreton returned to England, became "Brother Maurus," of the Monastery, Norwich, and is, if we mistake not, the monk whom Brother Ignatius condemned to stand for three hours with a broken saucer on his head. Having left the monastery, he contrived to get some testimonials, went to Worcester, taking with him a lady named "Polly," and was engaged as curate by the Rector of St. Martin's. But Crouch-Moreton-Maurus was still the same man, and having obtained illegal possession of a gold watch, both he and "Polly" have fled from Worcester, the police following hard after him. Where this "strange story" will end—who can tell?

It may be expedient to append here a copy of the police placard issued at Worcester in consequence of the flight of the Rev. Arthur J. Henry Morton—for such is the most recent resignation—his name now being Morton, instead of Moreton. The hue and cry is as follows:—

Abandoned from Worcester, charged with obtaining by false pretences a gold hunting Geneva watch and chain—the watch No. 76,890, with white dial—the Rev. Arthur Henry Morton, age thirty, height about 5ft. 2in., rather stout; has pale face, closely shaved, and dark hair, cut very short; when he left he was dressed in dark clothes, and has the appearance of a monk. He pretends to be a clergyman of the Church of England, and has been for about a fortnight officiating as curate to the rector of the parish of St. Martin, Worcester, to whom he presented credentials which had been the property of some other person. It has been ascertained that he has been recently received into the Roman Catholic Church, and that he was previously an inmate of the Norwich Monastery, where he was known as "Brother Maurus." Information to be given to the Worcester City police, who hold a warrant for his apprehension.—City Police-office, Worcester, Aug. 28th, 1865.

We hope to be able soon to announce that "the Rev. Arthur Henry Morton" is once more on his way to the antipodes. If any of our readers come in contact with a "fascinating" person who bears any resemblance to the man described above, we hope they will not delay to give information at this office, or at the City Police-office, Worcester.

We learn that Morton was apprehended at Birkenhead on Saturday on the charge referred to above—that of fraudulently obtaining possession of a gold watch and chain belonging to Mr. Skarratt, goldsmith, of Worcester. He was yesterday to be brought up before the magistrates of Worcester.

WEIGH HOUSE CHAPEL.—On Thursday evening, September 7, a special meeting of the Weigh House church was held, to receive the award of the arbitrator appointed to settle the terms on which the property was to be given up to the Metropolitan District Railway Company. A copy of the award was read, from which it appeared that 10,000*l.* were to be paid for the chapel, vestries, schools, &c.; 28,000*l.* for the site; and an annuity of 500*l.* to the Rev. T. Binney for life. Having respect to all the circumstances, the award may be considered fair and equitable, though it would be quite impossible, in the present state of things, for the congregation to reinstate itself, in as good a building and as good a position, in the City, for the sums awarded. That part of the compensation should be in the form of a retiring annuity to the minister is most appropriate, considering that he has sustained the office for thirty-six years, and is now too old to undertake the building of a new place and the gathering of another congregation. It is said that the Poultry Chapel is likely to be parted with for a very large sum. We should be sorry to think that Nonconformity was to cease to have adequate representation in the City properly so called. Would it not be possible to include a chapel within the projected Memorial Hall, and thus have in the centre of London a central representative church?

The Rev. J. P. Chown, of Bradford, reached that town on Friday afternoon from his visit to America.

The *Doncaster Gazette* states that a "convert," a member of an ancient Yorkshire family, has offered 1,000*l.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, towards the erection of a "Catholic" church in Doncaster.

The Rev. Dr. Boyd, of St. Bernard's,—more widely known by his literary disguise of A. K. H. B.,—has accepted the call to the first charge of St. Andrew's, and the translation was on Wednesday agreed to by the Edinburgh Presbytery.

THE PROJECTED CHURCH CONGRESS.—The Norwich Congress appears likely to prove abortive. The refusal of the Deans of Westminster, of Cork, and of Chichester to be present; the withdrawal of Sir Roundell Palmer, and the reticence of other influential Churchmen of different shades of theology, show that something is wrong.—*Churchman*.

THE SUNDAY TRAIN QUESTION IN SCOTLAND.—A public meeting of "citizens of Edinburgh opposed to the running of trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway on the Lord's-day," was held on Thursday night in Brighton-street Chapel, Edinburgh. Mr. John Miller, O.E.—the late candidate for the city—

occupied the chair, and resolutions in conformity with the object of the meeting were adopted, though against much opposition and a number of amendments.

THE BAPTIST UNION.—The autumnal meeting of the Baptist Union will be held at Bradford in October next. The proceedings will occupy two days, Wednesday and Thursday, October 11th and 12th. In addition to the ordinary business and the address of the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Angus, papers will be read by the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Bristol, "Our Colleges"; the Rev. J. Mursell, Kettering, "Our Associations"; and the Rev. W. R. Stevenson, M.A., Nottingham, "Religious Beneficence." In the evening of each day Divine service will be held,—preachers, the Revs. C. Vince and C. H. Spurgeon.

BISHOP COLENSO.—At a great meeting of the clergy and laity of Natal, held at the end of June, the severance of the Church there from the Church of England was strongly hinted at, as the only possible result of Bishop Colenso being permitted again to take possession of his see. All sorts of remedial measures were proposed, from praying the Queen to take away the Bishop's letters-patent down to asking the Archbishop of Canterbury what was to be done. In the end it was determined to ask the Archbishop of Canterbury to ask Convocation whether the acceptance of another bishop while Bishop Colenso still retains the letters-patent of the Crown, would lead to severance of the Church in Natal from the Church of England, and if not, how the clergy of Natal are to get a new bishop.

BROTHER IGNATIUS.—The condition of Brother Ignatius, who is lying at the monastery at Norwich, is considered critical. His illness is much more serious than is generally supposed, and at one time he has been delirious. His weakness is now so great that his medical attendant has prohibited the slightest physical or mental exertion. It is intended to remove him from the monastery as soon as possible. Mrs. Utten Browne, wife of one of the Norwich magistrates, and a lady from Manchester, have been kindly attending to the comforts of the poor young man, who is not yet thirty years of age. There can be no doubt that Brother Ignatius has passed of late through a very trying and exhausting period in consequence of the defection of Brother Stanislaus, Brother Maurus, the Rev. G. J. Ouseley, &c., and this has told upon his fragile frame. The works of a new chapel, commenced near the old building, hitherto used for the purposes of a monastery, have been stopped, and the few monks remaining at Norwich have been sent home on a "holiday." Altogether, the proceedings of the English order of St. Benedict are practically at an end at Norwich for the present.

THE DEPUTATIONS TO AMERICA.—A large breakfast-meeting of the town and country members of the committee of the Congregational Union was held in the Congregational Library on Tuesday last, to welcome the return of the gentlemen who have been in America as the representatives of the Union. Mr. James Spicer was in the chair, and congratulated the meeting on the fact that all the delegates had been preserved in their mission, and had performed it with comfort to themselves and advantage to others. Dr. Vaughan and Dr. Raleigh then, in succession, described their reception in the large Boston Convention, their visit to Washington, New York, and other cities of the United States, where they had preached and enjoyed many opportunities of friendly intercourse with distinguished persons, including General Grant. Dr. George Smith and Mr. Poore then detailed the particulars of their tour through Upper and Lower Canada, their visits to the Congregational Unions of Canada and the Lower Provinces, and their journeys through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In all the places visited they met with a kind and cordial reception, and had opportunity of preaching to large congregations in the chief cities and towns of the provinces. At the conclusion of these addresses, the committee adopted a resolution expressive of thankfulness to the brethren who had discharged the duties devolved upon them, and acknowledging the goodness of God in preserving His servants in voyaging and journeying, and restoring them in health to their home, friends, and duties.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The *Dublin Mail* says:—"It may not be generally known that Mr. Bruce, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, has just completed a visit to Ireland, during which he was in close intercourse with certain gentlemen distinguished by their zeal for the Roman view of the national education question. During the time of Mr. Bruce's sojourn there was also an assembly of Roman Catholic bishops held in Dublin, and it is not unreasonable to infer that the subject of the compromise proposed at the close of the last session in relation to the 'Catholic University,' was brought under the joint consideration of those high contracting parties. We are not in the secret, and we therefore feel the more free to mention what we have heard as to the course and scope of these discussions. They embraced, we believe, a project for endowing the Catholic University with a considerable subsidy, and its affiliation as a college in a national university—we presume the Queen's, modified to suit its new ultramontane use. Perfect freedom in the Yankee sense is demanded for the Roman college: its manager will be satisfied with nothing short of despotic power over the education of the Roman Catholic youth of the country, of the university-going class. To secure that power of doing what they may like with their own it will, of course, be necessary to give the managers of the exclusive college a large control over others associated with them in the composite university. The amount of subsidy demanded is, we understand, large

—we have heard some 25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* a-year—and it is proposed to provide for it by docking the grant to the Board of National Education. It is also contemplated to modify the system of this latter upon the English plan; to limit the range of gratuitous education to the simple elements of grammar and arithmetic, to afford free instruction to children of the labouring class only, and to remunerate the teachers by a capitation allowance for pupils of that class, certified by inspectors as having made a certain progress in the secular knowledge referred to. The propriety of securing some religious instruction, we presume by the agency of the respective parties, was, we have heard, also considered. We will offer no comment upon these projects, which, it is rumoured, are to be re-discussed at another conference to be held in October. As yet no definite conclusion would seem to have been arrived at."

THE BISHOP OF ELY AND TRACTARIAN PRACTICES.—The promoters of extreme ritualism have, we are happy to learn, met with a powerful opponent in the present Bishop of Ely. The late lamented Bishop (Dr. Turton) for some time stemmed the progress of the High-Church party at Sudbury, where they were headed by the Rev. J. W. Molyneux, the Vicar, who has lately corresponded with the Bishop of Ely on the subject of lights upon the altar. The bishop contends that there is no such a thing as an altar (except figuratively) in the English Church, and that, therefore, the rubric which allows of the retention of such ornaments as were in use in the second year of Edward IV. is inapplicable and of no force on the point. The bishop logically argues thus:—Granting that altars were then in use, yet as the Privy Council decided in the Round Church case, that we have at the present time only communion tables, and not altars, the injunction of King Edward, that there should be "two lights upon the high altar," does not now apply. The Rev. J. W. Molyneux has since resigned his living. In our own town of Cambridge there has recently been a correspondence between a parishioner of St. Clement and the bishop relative to the practice adopted by a late curate of inducing dying persons to make special confession. The bishop, while upholding the practice of the Church as presented by the Rubrics, strongly condemns the Puseyite practice of compulsory confession.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

PROPOSED UNION OF THE GREEK, ENGLISH, AND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—On Thursday evening the first of a series of services was held in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Munster-square, in connection with a new movement, which seems to have received much support amongst the members of the Church of England. So much attention, indeed, has the scheme commanded, that during to-day and on Sunday there will be celebrations of the Holy Communion in connection with it in nearly 300 churches in England. At the services last night, the Rev. F. G. Lee, M.A., formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, was the preacher, and from his remarks, together with a brief explanatory statement which was circulated, the following facts are gathered. An institution has been formed, under the title of "The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom," to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer members both of the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican communions. "To all," it is said, "who, while they lament the divisions amongst Christians, look forward for their healing mainly to a corporate reunion of those three great bodies which claim for themselves the inheritance of the priesthood and the name of Catholic, an appeal is made. They are not asked to compromise any principles which they, rightly or wrongly, hold dear. They are simply asked to unite for the promotion of a high and holy end." The names of members are to be kept strictly private, and the only obligation imposed upon those who join the association is the daily use of a short form of prayer, "to which is added, in the case of priests, the offering at least once in three months of the Holy Sacrifice for the same intention."—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON ALMSGIVING AND LAY AID.—The Bishop of Ripon addressed a Church meeting at Kendal, last week. His lordship said, if they went back to early times of the Jewish Church, they found, not merely that a varied provision was made for the various parts of public worship, but that the duty of freewill offerings, almsgiving, was inculcated as equally binding on the consciences of those who strove to do the will of God. The same principle of almsgiving had been laid down, and enforced just as clearly in all ages of the Christian Church. Some persons, strongly impressed with this responsibility and obligation, had endeavoured to lay down a rule as to the exact amount that they thought themselves called upon to devote from their income to the service of God. Some had said it should be one-tenth; and perhaps in most cases that was not a bad rule. But it must not be forgotten that one-tenth of the income of one man would by no means represent as large a proportion of that man's possessions as one-tenth of the income of another man would represent of that man's possessions. In fact, one-fifth from some men might really be less in proportion to their incomes than one-tenth would be from others. He did not agree, therefore, that any general rule could be recommended as proper to bind the consciences of Christian men in almsgiving; though the principle, he held, was interwoven with all the history of the Church of God. He held, too, that it was the duty of Christian men to support their own branch of the Christian Church. He believed that, in this particular, Church people were very far behind Nonconformists. He had been told that it

was a very unusual thing to find a Nonconformist disowning his responsibility to his branch of the Church in respect to almsgiving; and he (the Bishop) thought the members of the Church of England might take a lesson from the zeal of their Nonconformist brethren. Many members of the Church of England seemed to be under the impression that all that was necessary to be done ought to be done by the clergy, and that there were no further duties in the matter. The true life of the Church was very different in principles, not merely in almsgiving, but in the practical help of men; and no parish was so prosperous as when clergymen and laymen acted together, and did all they could for the cause of Christ. He thought, too, the Church of England had special claims upon its members as the Church of their country. He would not say one word to give the slightest offence to Dissenters. To all who laboured for God's glory, and the advancement of His kingdom upon earth, he (the speaker) could bid a hearty God-speed, and pray that grace might be with them and with all that loved the Lord Jesus Christ. But still, he said, their own Church had its claims, whether they looked to its antiquity, to its apostolical order and liturgy, or to its foundation on the true Word of God.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS IN POLYNESIA.—The following extract from a letter written by the Rev. M. Arbousset to a friend in Switzerland will be read with interest:—

Pomare has not made the slightest change in her religion, and of all our parishioners she is one of the most regular at the church. Her family follow her example, only I am pained to see that not one of them, with the exception of the Prince, her husband, appears to be truly converted; and among the boys, especially, there is some lack of order. The church, without being anything remarkable, gives me satisfaction and very little trouble. There is a considerable increase in their numbers. Our place of worship is large, well situated, and built of wood. It also serves as a school. Near this edifice is a place where for thirty years and more a Protestant school was held. Shortly before my arrival Catholic influence succeeded in suppressing it. The building was simply taken and placed within the enclosure belonging to the Sisters of Charity, and there it is still used by them. Prudence prevented me from making an immediate protest. I did so, however, as soon as we had got a footing. Useless trouble; we were regarded as too ambitious! And besides, the site of the school was, according to the plan of the town, to become a public square, and have a fountain. A new Governor came. I saw him. He understood me, and said at my first interview with him, "Can I do anything for you?" Without loss of time I took him a formal request. The very next day I had a favourable answer; he granted the spot I asked for, and added besides 2,000fr. for the erection of two large schoolrooms. I opened a subscription forthwith. Two English merchants subscribed 1,000fr. each, and your humble servant 500fr. It is absolutely necessary to make a generous effort, so do not be astonished, my old and kind friend, if I have taken a great liberty with you, and put your name down for 1,000fr., which you will, I doubt not, send to M. Casalis, Secretary of the French Missionary Society, Paris. I think we want two rooms, each capable of holding 150 children. How shall we get the money without an effort?

RAIDS UPON DISSENTERS' PROPERTY.—The officials of the Church in this neighbourhood have, during the last few days, drawn largely upon the coercive power which their connection with the State vests in them, both the auction mart and the police-court having witnessed the exhibition of their extra-Apostolic zeal. We shall only recount the details of three cases, from which the nature of the others may be surmised. Mr. Slater, biscuit manufacturer, of this city, was lately called on to pay 4l. 18s. 6d., the amount of tithe rent charge for lands in the parishes of Dalton and St. Outhbert. Being a member of the Society of Friends, he refused as a matter of conscience; and the bailiff's assistance was called in. Six lambs were seized, and sold at the auction mart for 26s. each—realising altogether 7l. 16s. The costs had by this time run up to 1l. 2s. 6d., which, when added to the charge of 4l. 19s. 5d., left 1l. 14s. 1d. to be returned to Mr. Slater. A similar claim for 11l. 3s. 6d. was made upon Mr. J. D. Carr, also a Friend, and on refusing to pay what he conscientiously believes to be an unchristian exaction, a distress warrant was issued, and on Friday eight flour-bags were dragged from his shop into the market-place. There the auctioneer knocked them off at an average of 4s. a piece below the selling price. We now change the scene to the court of petty sessions at Cockermouth, the magistrates on the bench being Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Steel, M.P., Mr. Brown, of Talentire, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Wybergh, and Mr. Cross. Mr. John Robinson, grocer, of Great Broughton, a conscientious Dissenter, was summoned by the incumbent of that parish (the Rev. E. Brierly) for non-payment of two years' Easter-dues, amounting to 8d.! An old parchment was produced from the muniments of the parish, dated A.D. 1772, assessing a twopenny payment every Easter upon all parishioners of sixteen years' standing; and evidence was tendered, showing that for fifty years the collection of the dues had been very lax, some witnesses having paid regularly, while others (the Rev. J. Collins, Baptist minister, and Thomas Pearson, a Friend,) had either been passed over, or steadfastly refused to pay. The bench deliberated some time, and decided that the charge was legal, and must be enforced. However, on a technicality, they dismissed the summons, the arithmetician who added up the two years' twopennies having made the sum total eightpence instead of fourpence! There were other cases pending this decision; but, in face of the magisterial opinion, the recusants of necessity submitted. Comment on these proceedings is needless. No good friend of the Church can read of them with-

out a regretful feeling that the things of Cæsar and the things of God should thus be jostled together by the parsimony of evangelists.—*Carlisle Examiner.*

Religious Intelligence.

SEVENOAKS.—NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—On Tuesday afternoon Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a chapel in this village in connection with the Kent Congregational Association, and the day being fine, the proceedings attracted a great number of persons from the surrounding district. The proceedings commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which a portion of Scripture was read by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Tunbridge Wells. The Rev. H. Baker, secretary to the Kent Home Missionary Society, gave some account of the origin of Congregationalism in that district, and of the effort which they were met there that day to promote.

In the autumn of 1862 information was sent to him, as the secretary of the Kent Congregational Association, that there was a chapel in that neighbourhood which would very shortly be sold, and the information was accompanied with the statement that perhaps it might be secured for the Congregationalists, and that there was a need of further evangelistic effort in that district. He immediately paid a visit to the neighbourhood, and saw the former minister of the little chapel, who promised to see if the terms upon which the trustees were willing to sell could be complied with. He (Mr. Baker) set to work to find a number of gentlemen to become promoters, and the honoured gentleman who was to lay the memorial-stone of their new building, with that generosity which was so characteristic of him, told him that he might purchase the building in his name. Subsequent negotiations were very protracted and very troublesome, but ultimately the chapel was made over to Mr. Morley, and it was opened on the 9th of August following (1863). But before the opening took place, the question had arisen as to what should be the basis of church-fellowship in that new effort. The chapel had formerly belonged to the General Baptists, but it was suggested that the basis should be sufficiently broad as to include Baptists and Independents in a fair union; and if that could have been carried out it would have given great pleasure to Mr. Morley. But it was afterwards found better to abandon that, and, therefore, although there would be no let or hindrance to Baptists becoming members of that church, the minister must be an Independent or Pædobaptist. The ministry continued to be supplied until the spring of the year following, when the Rev. Mr. Attenborough, their dear friend, who had formerly laboured in the city of York, was invited to come down and labour there, with a view to a permanency. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon his labours on the first Sunday in July, 1864. Since that time, the effort had continued to flourish, and it was through Mr. Attenborough that the undertaking had reached that measure of prosperity for which they had to congratulate him, and to rejoice together before God that day.

He then briefly referred to their distinctive views as Dissenters. With regard to the great and vital truth of the Scriptures they were at one with their brethren of the Church of England. Nor did they all object to the Prayer-book. What made the great bulk of Dissenters was that the Church, as established by law, was the creature of the State; that it was State originated, State governed, and State supported, and that therefore it was the creature and thing of this world, whereas our Saviour said "My kingdom is not of this world," and that, he repeated, was the grand and fundamental ground of their dissent. The Rev. Mr. Attenborough, the pastor, then addressed Mr. Morley, and handed him a very handsome and costly silver trowel, with carved ivory handle, and on which was the following inscription:—

Presented to Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., by the Rev. A. B. Attenborough, pastor, on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the First Congregational Church, Sevenoaks, St. John's Hill, September the 5th, 1865.

Mr. Morley then performed the interesting ceremony of laying the stone in a cavity in which was placed in a bottle the current coins of the realm, and a Nonconformist newspaper which contained an account of the building. The inscription on the stone is as follows:—

Sevenoaks Congregational Church.—This corner-stone was laid by Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., September 5th, 1865. Rev. A. B. Attenborough, pastor. Tarring, architect.

Mr. Morley then addressed the assembly at some length.

He said that looking at the character of the times in which they were living, it was almost impossible to over-estimate the faithful carrying out of what he regarded as the congregational system of worship. He was quite aware there was an appearance of antagonism in their movement, and he regretted that there was a very considerable amount of unoccupied room in the parish church; still, they were obliged to separate themselves from those with whose system of church government they could not agree. They therefore thankfully availed themselves of the liberty which the laws gave them, and met not only to erect places of worship for their own personal devotion, but also for the purpose of endeavouring to act for the spiritual good of those among whom they were living. They had no feeling of antagonism to any, but they said there was abundant room for all of them, and he did not know that there was any offence to endeavour to induce the hundreds who never attended a place of worship to do so. He was sorry to say, and it could be asserted of every neighbourhood wherever they went, that a far larger number of persons neglected public worship than attended it, and that, he considered, was a very appalling state of things, and one which should make Christian people throw aside all their own ideas and unite with deep earnestness to remove it. They met there as peaceful, loyal citizens, and he ventured to say that they loved the Queen with all their

hearts. (Hear.) And yet they could not consent to call her the head of the Church. They said there was but one Head, and they utterly repudiated the claim made for her, rather than by her, of the head of the Church. They repudiated state pay, and they absolutely declined state interference. They required evidence of conversion as the condition of church-membership, and upon their churches devolved the duty of appointing their own pastors, and managing their own affairs. Therefore they had a sufficient guarantee in the choice of the ministry and for the purity of the worship amongst them so that their power upon the population lay not in wealth but in the maintenance of a high spiritual life among their members.

Mr. Morley concluded by expressing a hope that everything connected with the building would go on happily until its completion, and that they might be permitted to be present at the opening of what he trusted would be a fountain of blessing for years to come to that neighbourhood. The dedicatory prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr. Cresswell, and before an adjournment took place to a building adjoining, the pastor stated that Mr. Joynson, of St. Mary Cray, was unable to be present, but he had sent a cheque for 50l., and other friends had sent various sums which were placed upon the memorial-stone, offerings also being solicited from those present. A very large party partook of tea in Mr. Potter's work-room, which was tastefully decorated with flowers, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the temporary chapel, over which Mr. Morley presided. There was a very large attendance, and several interesting addresses were attentively listened to. The principal donors to the building fund were S. Morley, Esq., 100l., with a further promise of ten per cent. on all money obtained by the day of opening; Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P., 100l.; Rev. A. B. Attenborough, 100l.; Joseph Palmer, Esq., and Joshua Wilson, Esq., 50l.; T. G. Williams, Esq., 20l.; Mrs. Child (St. John's Hill), 21l.; Old Friends at York, 50l.; and the proceeds of the day, including Mr. Joynson's cheque, amounted to about 80l. The new chapel will be made to accommodate 500 persons. Provision will be made for the erection of galleries at some future time, if necessary. The spire or tower will be 130ft. high, and it is in contemplation to place in it an illuminated clock. The contract is for 2,450l., but the total cost, inclusive of the purchase of the land, will exceed 3,000l., which sum will, it is hoped, be made up before the opening next May, so that the congregation may enter the sacred building free of cost.

MR. CHADBURN, of Airedale College, Bradford, has accepted the cordial invitation of the Congregational church, Middlesbro'-on-Tees, to become their pastor. He will commence his labours about Christmas.

WARE, HERTS.—The Rev. W. Marshall Lennox, of Tonbridge, has accepted the pastorate of High-street Congregational Church, Ware, vacant through the removal of the Rev. W. Leask, D.D., to London.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The Rev. John Hutchison, of Dunfermline, having supplied the vacant pulpit in Albion Chapel with great acceptance, has received a unanimous call from the church and congregation to become their pastor, which he has accepted.

SAWSTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—On Tuesday, September 5th, the Rev. G. Denyer was ordained a pastor of the Congregational church, Sawston. In the afternoon, the usual questions were asked, and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. A. O. Wright, of Melbourn, and the charge was given by the Rev. J. Trotter, of Basingstoke. In the evening, the discourse on Congregational Principles was delivered by the Rev. J. Perkins, of Daxford, and the sermon to the people by the Rev. F. Pollard, of Saffron Walden. The Revs. T. C. Finlayson, of Cambridge; A. F. Bennett, of Fulbourn; C. R. Playor, of Shelford; and J. A. Comfort, of Chesterton, were also present, or took part in the services, as desirous to share in the welcome extended to Mr. Denyer by the pastor and churches in the neighbourhood.

MELKSHAM, WILTS.—The Congregational church in this town has recently invited Mr. H. Young, one of the students from the Nottingham Institute, to the pastorate. Mr. Young commenced his labours July 2nd, 1865. Since his arrival the friends have united in cleaning and painting the chapel; and on Tuesday week a social tea was provided in the Wesleyan school-room (kindly lent for the occasion), when about 160 sat down, among whom were Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Congregationalists. A public meeting was afterwards held, the Rev. W. Smith, of Holt, in the chair; and suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. E. S. Hart, M.A., T. Mitchell (Wesleyan), J. W. Wood (Baptist), and the newly-elected pastor. The meeting was designed by the church as a means of promoting religious activity among themselves, and as an expression of welcome to Mr. Young. The weather was fine, the attendance good, and the whole affair a happy one.

GLASGOW.—On Sunday week special services were held in Ewing-place Congregational Chapel, Waterloostreet, Glasgow, in connection with the induction of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Wardlaw. The forenoon service was conducted by the Rev. John S. Wardlaw, A.M., Principal of the Missionary Institute, London, and eldest son of the eminent divine. At the close of his sermon he referred in genial and complimentary terms to his young friend Mr. Thompson. In the afternoon the young minister occupied his own pulpit, and selected for his theme the words of the Apostle in 1 Cor. ii. 1—"I am determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." The evening service was conducted by the Rev. William Thompson, father of the newly-ordained minister, who has laboured for upwards of fifteen

years in Capetown as one of the zealous and useful agents of the London Missionary Society. On Monday night an interesting social meeting of the congregation was held in the Merchants' Hall, the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw Thompson in the chair. After tea instructive addresses were delivered by the chairman; the Rev. William Thompson, of Capetown; the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, of London; the Rev. Henry Batchelor, the Rev. G. McCallum, the Rev. Dr. Wallace, and the Rev. E. A. Telfer. The hall was completely filled by the members of the congregation, and by friends from many of the other denominations in the town.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL AT CHARLESTOWN, MANCHESTER.—On Thursday a new chapel, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 1st of October last year, was opened by the Rev. H. Allon, of London, who preached morning and evening. Special services will be continued during next week, and the newly-appointed minister, the Rev. E. G. Barnes, will be ordained on Friday. The chapel is a handsome structure, on the Broughton Road, and overlooks the valley between there and Kersal Moor. The style is Gothic. The seats will accommodate about 640 persons; the gallery seating 140. The cost has been 3,400*l.*, of which about 600*l.* or 700*l.* is yet wanted. Messrs. Paul and Aycliffe are the architects. The Rev. E. G. Barnes is the newly-appointed minister of this place of worship.

MOLD.—On Thursday evening, 24th August, the opening service of the anniversary of the dedication of the Free Church, Mold, was commenced. The devotional part of the service was conducted by the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, and the lessons read by Mr. Ellis Edwards. The appointed preacher, the Rev. Verner M. White, LL.D., of Liverpool, delivered a very able and impressive discourse upon Ephesians vi. 17—"And take the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God." Next evening a tea-meeting was held in the Market-hall, in aid of the objects of the anniversary. There was a large attendance. After tea the company adjourned to the Free Church, where a public meeting was held, over which Joel Williams, Esq., presided, and passed a high eulogium upon the fidelity, earnestness, and zeal of Mr. Harry. Mr. Harry, in reply, forecast the time when the English would come to invade that district by thousands, looking after the oil-mines, the collieries, and the lead-mines. The Rev. J. Griffiths, Bookley, Independent minister, congratulated the minister and friends of the Free Church on the success of their anniversary. Mr. Ness, Rev. Roger Edwards, Mr. W. T. Thomas, Mr. Ellis Edwards, and others, also addressed the meeting.

NEWBURY, BERKS.—The recognition services in connection with the settlement of the Rev. B. Waugh, as minister of the Congregational chapel in this town, took place on Wednesday last. The morning service was attended by a considerable number of Independent ministers of the neighbourhood, many of whom took part in the services. The proceedings were opened by the Rev. A. Johnson, of Upton, reading a selection of passages of Scripture. After prayer, the Rev. R. Bulmer, of Reading, addressed the congregation on the nature of a Christian church. The usual questions were then put to the pastor-elect by the Rev. W. Guest, of Taunton, concerning his spiritual experience and faith, and the motives which had led him to enter upon the sacred office. These being answered by Mr. Waugh in a satisfactory and deeply interesting manner, a short statement was made by Mr. Blacket, describing the steps which had led to the settlement of Mr. Waugh at Newbury. The ordination prayer and the imposition of hands then followed, the service being concluded by a charge to the minister by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, principal of Airedale College, Yorkshire. After the conclusion of the service a cold collation was provided in the adjoining schoolroom, at which about 170 persons sat down. Addresses were delivered by the above-named ministers; also by T. Fidler, Esq., mayor of Newbury; Rev. D. R. Wilson, of London; Rev. E. Bayliffe, of Marlborough; Mr. Lucas, Mr. Wickham, and others, the meeting being brought to a close about five o'clock. In the evening a sermon, addressed to the church and congregation, was delivered by the Rev. D. R. Wilson, the devotional portions of the service being conducted by the Rev. E. Bayliffe. The congregations were good on both occasions.

CHURCH STRETTON, SALOP.—The foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid at Church Stretton on Tuesday, the 29th of August, in the presence of a large number of persons from various parts of the country. There has not hitherto been a Nonconformist place of worship either in the town or within six miles of it, and there is, therefore, every probability that the new place of worship will, as soon as it is completed, be filled by a very respectable congregation. The dimensions of the building will be 50ft. by 24ft., and will give sitting room for 300 people. The cost of the building, exclusive of the site, will be about 800*l.*, about half of which has been already subscribed. Thos. Barnes, Esq., M.P., who has from the commencement taken a great interest in the project, kindly attended to lay the foundation-stone. Among those who took part in the service were the Revs. E. Hill, of Shrewsbury; G. Soper, of Ludlow; J. Pattison, of Wem; J. Croft, of Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury; and L. Roberts, of Doddington. Previous to the laying of the stone, Mr. Bratten, the architect, on the part of the building committee, presented Mr. Barnes with a handsome silver trowel and mahogany mallet. Mr. Barnes, in the course of his remarks, said the building would be erected for the pure worship of God, without the addition of pompous rituals. There would be no wax lights, or

wafers, or burning incense. The aim would be to lift up the soul of man to his Maker. Neither would they preach in this building any peculiar sentiments, but primarily and in its purity the glorious Gospel of the blessed God. Such a Gospel is as necessary to man's spiritual nature as the air he breathes to his physical. With regard to the principles of Congregationalism, which would be subordinately recognised in connection with the building, he had no desire to say the system was a perfect one in all its workings; but he held the right of each congregation to choose the man whom they should honour and support as their minister. Thereby they avoided the evils of that system of patronage so prevalent in the Established Church. He trusted the building would be a blessing to many for many successive generations. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town-hall, and was most numerously attended, George Davis, Esq., of Shrewsbury, in the chair. Earnest and telling addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. Soper, of Ludlow; R. Bloomfield (Wesleyan), of Ludlow; T. Baugh (Baptist), of Shrewsbury; E. Hill and J. Croft (Independents), of Shrewsbury. Mr. J. Shaker, on the part of the friends of the cause, tendered thanks to the many friends assisting in the services of the day. The proceeds of the day's contributions amounted to about 40*l.* On the following evening a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached in the temporary place of worship by the Rev. J. W. Parker, of Tetworth, Oxon.

ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.—On Thursday a reunion of former students of Rotherham College, who studied under the present learned and esteemed tutors, Dr. Falding and the Rev. C. C. Tyte, was held in the college library. The meeting was the result of a suggestion made by the Rev. J. P. Gledstone, of Sheffield, and upon him had devolved the task of inviting ministers to be present and of arranging the proceedings; and his efforts were so heartily received and encouraged that a most successful meeting was secured. Among ministers present were the Revs. W. Crosbie, M.A., of Derby; J. H. Ouston, of Bury; J. Comper Gray, of Halifax; F. R. Bellamy, of Matlock Bath; John Calvert, of Attercliffe; James P. Gledstone, of Sheffield; T. Slade Jones, of Heywood. The first meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Falding, was devotional, and was attended by former and present students. Dr. Falding spoke in warm, earnest words of his and Mr. Tyte's regard for the former students, and of their great pleasure at seeing so many of them met again in the college; and also gave a kindly welcome back to college duties those who are still pursuing their studies. The Rev. J. Calvert then addressed the present students on the subject of "Spiritual Culture," and was followed by another by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., on "Intellectual Cultivation." The meeting was concluded with prayer by the Rev. Professor Tyte. After this devotional meeting, a meeting of former students alone was held, the Rev. J. H. Ouston, of Bury, in the chair. It was there resolved to have another reunion of all former students, whenever they may have studied in the college; and Dr. Falding was requested to prepare a paper on the "History and Associations of Rotherham College," to be read at the meeting. Discussions on practical questions were then entered upon. This reunion is the first that has ever been held, and its good success gives hope of still better meetings in the future.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ABERDEEN.—A handsome new Congregational chapel has been erected in Belmont-street by the congregation of the Rev. David Arthur, hitherto known as George-street congregation. This congregation is, it is said, the oldest in connexion with the Congregational Union in Scotland. It was established in 1797. At the three opening services on Sunday week there was on each occasion a crowded attendance. In the forenoon, the Rev. David Arthur, the pastor of the congregation, conducted the preliminary part of the service. The latter part of this service was conducted by Dr. W. L. Alexander, Edinburgh, who preached from Acts ix. 31—"Then had the churches rest, . . . and were edified; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied." The Rev. R. Spencer, Dundee, preached in the afternoon. His text was Matthew xvii. 20, 21—"If ye have faith as a grain of mustard-seed," &c. In the evening the Rev. H. Batchelor, of Glasgow, conducted the service. On the following Tuesday evening a social meeting of the congregation was held in the Music-hall, the Rev. D. Arthur presiding. The chairman, in the course of an opening speech, said:—

He believed he was within the mark in saying that, in the last eighteen years, the Congregationalists of Scotland have expended in the building of new chapels, the repair of old, the extinction of debt, the sum of 120,000*l.* (Applause.) North of Aberdeen new chapels have been erected in Nairn, Huntley, Cullen, Portsoy, Macduff, Millseat, Inver, Fraserburgh, and New Pitsligo, whilst the existing chapels in Duncanstone, Rhynie, Stuartfield, and Peterhead, have undergone extensive and costly repairs. In several of these places the churches have added the manse, as an appropriate pendicle to the chapel. (Hear.) In the city of Aberdeen the churches in Albion-street, Dee-street, and Belmont-street have erected new chapels. In Dundee and neighbourhood, Panmure-street, Princes-street, Castle-street, and Broughty Ferry; in Fifeshire, St. Andrews; in Perth, Canal-street; in Edinburgh, Augustine Church and Richmond-place Church; in Glasgow, Wardlaw Church, Trinity Church, Elgin-place Chapel, Even-place, Bath-street, Great Hamilton-street, and Hanover-street. In Dumfriesshire, Helensburgh; in Argyllshire, Oban. In addition to these, the churches in Nicolson-street, Glasgow, Woodside, and Arbroath, are either engaged in rebuilding

their chapels, or are taking measures to enable them to do so immediately. With respect to their own case, he was glad to say they had in hand a sum of money equal to the contract cost of the new house—3,250*l.* (Applause.) There would be, of course, a few inevitable items of extra cost, but these were quite within manageable compass. This referred to the cost of the building, apart from the site, which cost 1,000 guineas, and against which he placed the value of the old site. He was glad to say that the larger portion of the money—more than 2,000*l.*—came from the pockets of his own people. (Applause.)

Mr. Arthur concluded by reminding the meeting that in place of looking on what they, by united effort, had been able to accomplish, as the conclusion of their work, they ought to regard it simply as a new starting-point for greater exertions in the Master's service. Rev. Mr. Spence next gave a humorous address illustrating the benefits of giving and the philosophy of clearing off debt, and urging that now, when a new place of worship was provided, they should immediately set about increasing their worthy pastor's salary. He was followed by Mr. Gilfillan in a few words of hearty congratulation on the completion of the work in which George-street Church had been engaged. The Revs. H. Batchelor, of Glasgow, D. Wallace, and J. Miller, gave short addresses, cordially congratulating the meeting on their circumstances. The proceedings of a very pleasant evening were concluded with the benediction pronounced by the chairman.

Correspondence.

MR. CHRISTOPHERSON'S NONCONFORMITY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—From the manner in which my name has come up in the correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and the Rev. Henry Christopherson that has appeared in your columns, I might have been excused at the time in asking permission to say a word or two on that matter. But, in fact, the whole subject, so far as Mr. Christopherson's part in it was concerned, has been to me so distasteful, that I have shrunk from meddling with it. The second letter, however, from that gentleman, which I saw but yesterday, seems to require that I should not allow the affair to drop wholly in silence, though I have as little wish as Mr. Christopherson himself can have to engage in any controversy on the points at issue.

When I stated to Mr. Gladstone that the men among Nonconformists who were opposed to the principles of Church Establishments were as fifty to one, or something like it, I spoke mainly of men who belong to our Congregational churches, Baptists or Pædobaptists; I did not, of course, include the Wesleyan Methodists. With them, as we all know, the Church Establishment question is an open one. The writer in the *Spectator*, of whose good offices Mr. Christopherson so gratefully avails himself, knows, I suspect, the state of opinion on Church and State matters among Unitarians, but very little as to the convictions prevalent among evangelical Dissenters. In the congregations of the Independents there are many, who, while not numbered with the communicants, see with them in respect to church polity; others, no doubt, who are only on their way to such conclusions, and some who will never reach them. But among the men in our ministry and in our churches, it would, I think, be found, if it were tested, that those who have any sort of faith in the Church Establishment principle are not only a very small minority, but an exception about as rare as I have stated them to be. Nor should this be deemed a great mystery. Our distinctive principle as Congregationalists is antagonistic to the Church Establishment principle; so that an intelligent apprehension of the one naturally precludes the other. The one retains the most jealous hold on the principle of self-government, the other surrenders it entirely.

Having spoken thus far, may I go a step further?

1. My impression is, that as Mr. Christopherson did not question my statement in the presence of Mr. Gladstone, he ought not to have done so by privately writing to him. It was impeaching my accuracy where he knew I should not be present to vindicate it. It was, moreover, to suggest that the gentlemen present might not be really so much of my judgment as they seemed to be by their silence. Through the course taken by Mr. Christopherson, the effect of the meeting was in great part gone. Little that could be confided in had come from it.

2. Mr. Gladstone, with his known courtesy in such cases, having written to Mr. Christopherson in reply to his letter, Mr. Christopherson should not, I think, have felt himself at liberty even to have asked for permission to print the correspondence. Mr. Gladstone might naturally say to himself—"My letter was not written with a view to publication; written with that view it would have been something different. But to seem to shrink from saying publicly what I have said privately is not pleasant—let it go—let it be published." This, I humbly think, is not the position in which a gentleman of Mr. Gladstone's responsibility should have been placed.

3. Nor can I witness without amazement the manner in which Mr. Christopherson endeavours to soften down the whole difference between Congregational Nonconformity and Church-of-Englandism. The edifice in which Mr. Christopherson officiates has been reared by Congregational funds, and is vested in trust as a place

to be identified with Congregational principles. According to those principles, a church should consist of believing and spiritual men, and of none other; and all such organisations should be ecclesiastically self-governed, independent, choosing their own pastors and officers, and regulating their own affairs. Mr. Christopherson, in accepting office from a church of this order, must, I presume, be understood as accepting those principles. But to hold these principles, and to see no insuperable difficulty in the state-rule and patronage-rule of the Church of England—how can this be? In putting the case thus, I shall, I fear, be classed by Mr. Christopherson with the uncharitable and the persecuting. But your readers will perhaps look differently on what I have done.—I am, &c.,

ROBERT VAUGHAN.

St. John's-terrace, Regent's-park, Sept. 8.

"REFORM OF THE RUBRIC."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Mr. Christopherson has raised a question in his published correspondence with Mr. Gladstone which well deserves the attention it has attracted. As to the proportion of *Dissenting ministers* who would be satisfied with a "Reform of the Rubric," it would be presumption in me to speak; I am, however, well persuaded that whatever alterations were made in the "Book of Common Prayer," an overwhelming majority of the *working classes* would remain, as they now are, discontented. I have had, during the last thirty years, the best opportunities of learning the sentiments of the religious and intelligent working men in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire; I have earnestly endeavoured to obtain their candid opinion, and I can truly declare that I never met with one, who did not, in his heart, condemn the principle on which our Established Church is founded. What that principle is, can be no longer a matter of doubt.

"First of all, the Court showed plainly that they regarded a benefice, not in the light of a trust, or office, for which certain qualifications, moral and doctrinal, were required, but simply as a freehold, of which the owner could only be deprived on his conviction, as a criminal, for a statutory offence."—*A charge by John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex.*

We must remember that these "freeholds" can be freely bought and sold in the open market.

If you will find me one single religious and intelligent working man in this great country who can get up and tell his fellow-men that he approves of this principle, I will give five guineas to King's College Hospital. I humbly submit that in a question concerning a National endowed Church, the working men, and not the Dissenting ministers, should be considered. I am not a "rabid Dissenter," "a robber of God," or a "member of the Liberation Society."

I am, &c.,

CHRISTOPHER NEVILLE.

Athenæum, Sept. 8.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have gone to Biarritz. On Saturday they crossed the frontier to San Sebastian on a visit to the Queen of Spain. We are told that her Majesty descended to the bottom of the staircase to receive their Majesties, and the Emperor kissed the hand of the Queen. The Sovereigns of France and Spain subsequently appeared on the balcony, and were greeted with loud cheers by the assembled crowd. A military review afterwards took place in honour of the imperial visit. Their Majesties dined at the Hotel de Ville, and in the evening the Emperor and Empress returned to Biarritz.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following in reference to the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth:—

On both sides of the Channel the *flottes* have furnished an opportunity of the most sympathetic manifestations. We are happy to acknowledge at once the courtesy of the Queen's Government, the cordiality of the people, and the friendly language of the English press. The Emperor's Government is not the first Administration in France which has wished to keep up relations of confidence and friendship with the Cabinet of London. First the alliance, and subsequently the cordial agreement, were objects constantly pursued throughout the late reign, but it was reserved for the Imperial policy to realise that idea in rendering it fruitful to the two nations and to Europe herself. It is this that the English journals have taken pleasure in acknowledging with rare unanimity. The good relations of France and England are founded upon mutual interests. There exists at all times between them a further tie in the conformity of their principles in matters of public law. Thus, guided by generous emulation, they rivalled one another in disinterestedness to insure the independence of the Ottoman Empire. Thus, also, after having seen France fight for the liberation of Italy, England determined no longer to retain the Ionian Islands, and consented that, in accordance with their own wishes, they should be restored to the centre of their nationality.

It is asserted that the French Government has addressed a note to the Prussian Cabinet in reference to the murder of M. Ott, which dwells upon the fact that France extends her protection to all her subjects.

France, it seems, has given Austria and Prussia a sharp rebuke, although not in a direct form, touching their Schleswig-Holstein compact. No protest has been addressed to the German great Powers; but the French Government has despatched a circular note to its diplomatic agents analysing the character of the Gastein Convention in a style which must make glad

the heart of Denmark. A Brussels paper professes to publish the text of the despatch. According to this version the French Government declares the Gastein Convention indefensible, whether viewed as a violation of treaty arrangements, a betrayal of German national interests, a wrong done to a rightful claimant, or an infringement of the principle of nationalities. The one only satisfactory feature which the French Government finds in the Convention is that it professes to be only a conditional and temporary arrangement.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament has been dissolved, and the elections for a new one are to take place towards the end of October. It is believed that the priest party, under directions from Rome, will take an active part in the elections.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Austria will be represented by Count Blome at the approaching diplomatic meeting at Biarritz.

An Imperial decree has been published dissolving the old Transylvanian Diet, and convoking a new Diet on the 19th of November next. The exclusive and only subject to be discussed by the new Diet is the revision of the first article of the law of 1848 on the union between Hungary and Transylvania on the basis of the common interests of both countries. Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Cressaville is appointed the Government Commissioner of the Diet.

The *Debatte* denies the rumour that the Government intends to institute repressive measures against the press.

The same paper states that in addition to the Gastein Convention, the text of which has already been published, a special protocol has been drawn up, wherein the two contracting Powers engage to negotiate within a stated time on the definitive solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to Sept. 2.

The military authorities at Raleigh, North Carolina, have refused to deliver to the civil authorities, on demand of Governor Holden, three citizens arrested for outrages on negroes, alleging that the civil authorities neglect to take cognisance of these outrages.

Montgomery Blair has made a speech, accusing Messrs. Seward and Stanton with encouraging and sympathising, during the latter part of Buchanan's administration, with the leaders who had dragged the country into rebellion.

Railroad accidents, involving serious loss of life, continue to occur.

Heavy frauds have been discovered among the army paymasters. In addition to the seven paymasters who have already proved defaulters to the Government, fourteen others are implicated in the frauds perpetrated by Amos Binney, the Chief Paymaster of Virginia and North Carolina. As the frauds already discovered have caused a general investigation of the accounts of all Government officers, it is thought astounding defalcations may soon be brought to light.

The Shenandoah has burned the whaling ships Helman, Isaac Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, Waverley, Martha, Congress, Favourite, and Covington, and has bonded the James Meury near Behring Straits. She was last seen steering towards Lawrence Bay. Two Federal ironclads left Acapulco during July to capture her.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation removing the trade restrictions with the Southern States on all articles previously declared contraband of war, subject only to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. Davis will be tried in a United States circuit court, probably at Norfolk, Virginia, Chief Justice Chase presiding. He is said to be ill with erysipelas. The *New York Times* asserts that General Butler, in conjunction with the Attorney-General, will take a prominent part in the prosecution of Mr. Davis.

The South Carolina planters complain that the negroes refuse to work unless under military compulsion.

The cotton crop is not expected to yield more than half the ordinary yield.

A Union mass meeting has been held at Richmond, when resolutions were passed to express indignation at the suspicion of the Northern press and people that the Southerners were insincere in taking the oath of allegiance, and to express their loyalty to the Government, and also their acquiescence in the result of the war, including the abolition of slavery. It was also recommended that similar meetings should be held throughout the South.

At the New Jersey Democratic State Convention General Remyan was unanimously nominated Governor. The resolutions attributed the war to the fanaticism of the Abolitionists and the election of a sectional President. They advocated the States' rights doctrine, agreed with President Johnson that negro suffrage must be left to the decision of the States individually, and considered the national debt onerous and improperly managed.

The district attorney has entered a prosecution for forgery in the people's name against Ketchum, alleging that no private complainants were willing to prosecute unless compelled.

Inspector-General Strong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who has for some time past been engaged in an inspection of freedmen's affairs in the Mississippi Valley, says that their general condition and conduct throughout that immense stretch of country, notwithstanding the disturbed state of things and all the difficulties

and prejudices which have had to be contended with, is most encouraging.

The demands from the South to have the troops removed, especially the negroes, continue unabated. After a long deliberation the Government had decided not to withdraw the blacks, but, in the gradual decrease of the military establishment, to disband the white troops first. The white soldiers are now being dismissed at the rate of 5,000 a week, and all who wish to remain in the South are paid off and discharged there.

A meeting has been held of the creditors of Ketchum, when it was voted to accept a dividend of 60 per cent.; 50 per cent. to be paid by 1st of November, and the remainder in three months. The liabilities are said to be 4,000,000 dols., and the assets 3,000,000 dols. The firm of Thomas Ketchum will resume business, but no provision will be made out of the assets for the payment of E. B. Ketchum's forged cheques.

A correspondent writing from Baton Rouge says that improved cotton and sugar lands in Louisiana can be purchased at very low prices, some of the plantations being entirely deserted by the original proprietors and confiscated by Government, others so heavily mortgaged that they have been abandoned in despair, while others can be bought for a mere trifle on account of the owners being so disgusted with the negroes having been made freemen that they will not attempt to continue agricultural operations with them. Under Northern proprietors, it is said, the freedmen will work willingly and industriously; but they are very suspicious of the promises of those who were formerly their masters, and are rather reluctant in many cases to enter into contracts with them.

ABYSSINIA.

The Foreign Office have received some disappointing news about Consul Cameron. He is only released from his chains, it seems, but has not yet got out of the power of King Theodore. According to information received from Egypt since the telegram of the other day, the news of his entire release was premature. But King Theodore had invited Mr. Rassam to come to him at once through Egypt, and the messengers Mr. Rassam had sent to the King had been well treated and allowed to return to Massowah, the port of Abyssinia on the Red Sea. This looks as if humane and reasonable counsels were likely to prevail.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Abd-el-Kader has taken his departure from France for Syria. He embarked at Marseilles on Friday.

The friends of "John Brown" intend erecting a monument to his memory at Torrington, Connecticut, the place of his birth.

THE CASE OF M. OTT.—According to a statement made in Berlin letters, the case of the late M. Ott has been entrusted to a commission composed equally of military and civil members.

More than 17,000 persons arrived at New York from Europe during the first three weeks of August. Many of them depart immediately for the South to engage in farming. Among the number were 200 Swedes, wholly ignorant of the language, and about 100 or 200 Poles.

DEATH OF MADAME KOSSUTH.—The *Movimento* announces the death of Theresa Kossuth, wife of Kossuth, the Hungarian ex-dictator, on the 1st inst., at Turin. The deceased lady was 55 years of age. In accordance with her wish the body will be conveyed to Genoa, and interred in the English Protestant cemetery at San Benigno, by the side of her only daughter, who died three years ago.

SPIRITUALISM IN AMERICA.—A curious trial has just been concluded at Buffalo, New York. One Colchester, a spiritual medium, was required by an internal revenue officer to pay the tax assessed upon jugglers. Colchester refused to pay, and appealed to a local court to sustain his cause. The court, however, decided against him, and Mr. Colchester will be compelled to pay the tax, and also to take out a juggler's license.

RUMOUR OF ROYAL MARRIAGE.—Prince Amadeus, second son of the King of Italy, has been received with much distinction at the Spanish Court. For some days, rumours prevailed at Madrid that the Prince was likely to be affianced to the Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of the Queen, but they have been authoritatively denied. According to the *Epoca*, the state of European politics is not sufficiently consolidated to permit of such an alliance.

THE CHOLERA is on the decrease at Marseilles, where its attacks have been very mild. There have been one or two isolated cases at Toulon. The last report from Ancona gives only one death with thirteen cases, and in other parts of Italy the scourge makes no progress. The cholera has almost disappeared from Constantinople and its neighbourhood, but it is believed that fully 50,000 persons have fallen victims to the scourge. It lingers at Gibraltar, where, on the 6th, one person died out of six attacked.

A GERMAN ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION has recently been got up at Hamburg with some fuss. An English vessel was chartered for the purpose, but she had only got a few miles to sea when a shaft broke, and she had to return to port. She was already late in starting, and this delay will put a stop to the expedition this year. It is, perhaps, fortunate that this has happened, for it is stated that her crew were got together too rapidly to permit of their making proper preparations for the rigours of Arctic life.

A COLOURED SCULPTRESS.—Miss Edmonia Lewis,

the coloured sculptor, who so beautifully executed the busts of Colonel Shaw, 64th Massachusetts Coloured Infantry, and John Brown, has been in Richmond the past month teaching school. She, however, left for Florence, Italy, by the steamer from New York, on the 19th inst., intending abroad to complete her education, at the same time chiselling busts of Abraham Lincoln, Horace Mann, and others, for which she now holds orders. During her stay in Richmond, her trunk, containing an elegant wardrobe, was stolen.—*New York Christian Times*.

EXPEDITION UP THE AMAZON.—Agreeably to an invitation from Don Pedro the Second, Emperor of Brazil, the well-known natural philosopher, Prof. Agassiz, has started on a scientific expedition to the upper course of the Amazon stream and the Cordilleras of the Peruvian Andes; he is accompanied by six friends and assistants. Mr. Nathan Crayer, merchant, of Boston, has taken upon him the entire travelling expenses of the six companions. The steamboat company of California has imitated this liberal example by granting free passage in the first cabin to Prof. Agassiz and all the members of the expedition, twelve in number. All the men-of-war along the coast of South America have received orders by the United States Government to support M. Agassiz in all his scientific researches. The expedition is to last from six to seven months.—*Athenæum*.

NEGRO MARRIAGE LAWS IN AMERICA.—A new social code of law for the negro has been issued. It provides that all marriages in existence at the time when the Emancipation Proclamation was issued shall be deemed valid and binding; no persons will be allowed to live together until their marriage has been duly solemnised. Another condition stands in this curious code thus:—"If a man living without a wife find two wives restored to him by freedom, the one having children by him and the other not, he shall take the mother of his children as his lawful wife, unless he show cause as provided in section III. rule 4, first." The clause referred to relates to the production of proper certificates of marriage before either party can lay claim to husband or wife. Here is another set of rules:—"A husband living with a wife, having no children by her, may be permitted to take a previous wife, provided,—1. He have children by such wife who are still minors. 2. That such wife have no other husband known to be living. 3. That his present wife assent to such change of their marriage relations."—*New York Letter*.

SOCIAL EQUALITY IN NAPLES.—A letter from Naples, in the *Débat*, says:—"In France we boast sometimes of our equality, but the more I travel the more I see that we flatter ourselves a little on that point. All social distinctions and the classification of professions are much more marked in France than in Italy. For example, in the latter country, actresses bearing titles of nobility are seen on the stage; commanders direct cafés and other public establishments, a prince accepts a secondary office; General Pomare, who is charged with a province containing 7,000,000 souls, breakfasts tranquilly at a restaurant's at the corner of a street, and replies like everyone else to any of the lazzaroni who may ask the hour of the day; the vicars-general of the archbishopric bathe in the sea with everyone else for seven sous; no domestic would be surprised at eating at the lower end of his master's table; there is no pretension among people who are or have been ministers; no one considers himself as superior to the rest because he has been in office; there is, in fine, everywhere and in everything a certain reminiscence of Grecian simplicity, sometimes, perhaps, abused, but generally delightful."

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.—LETTER FROM GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) *Ledger*, publishes the following letter of General E. Johnston:—

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg County, Va.,
August 17, 1865.

You ask my views of the future course and future interests of us all. The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We, of the South, referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitrament of the sword. The decision has been made, and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final, and recognise the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interests coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbours and to restore prosperity to our country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote if possible, and at the polls our votes should be cast for Conservative men—men who understand and will maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States. This is the course which I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and that which I have adopted for myself as far as practicable.

Very truly yours,

J. E. JOHNSTON.

THE APPROACHING COMPLETION OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM IN INDIA.—The completion of the great Jumna Bridge, near Allahabad, after years of toil and hope deferred, puts the finishing stroke to the heavy works on the East Indian Railway as originally planned. A greater undertaking than that—the bridge over the Hooghly—and the terminal arrangements at Calcutta and at Ghazeeabad, where a junction will be effected with the Punjab line, alone remain to put Calcutta in direct and unbroken communication with Delhi, the short branch line to which from Ghazeeabad will be the joint property of the East India and Punjab Railway Companies. The network planned by the great Marquis of Dalhousie, whom a well-known writer that never lived under his administration recently charged with a want of imagination, will, in spite of a Sonthal rising, a great

rebellion, a greater financial crisis, the rise of prices, the scarcity of labour, and successive outbursts of famine and pestilence, be complete in three years. Already the traveller can go from Calcutta to Bombay, with the mails, in five days. Lord Dalhousie's system contemplated the construction of 4,582½ miles of railway at an expense now estimated at sixty millions sterling. Of this sum about fifty-five millions have been already spent, and the close of this year will see all but a thousand miles opened.—*Friend of India*, July 27.

ANOTHER ALPINE ACCIDENT.—Erlangen, Sept. 7.—Intelligence has been received here of another terrible Alpine accident. It appears that two students of theology at Erlangen University, Herren Chrestein and Hinsch, accompanied by Nussbaumer, a Neukirchen guide, attempted the ascent of the Grossvenediger, after receiving the assurance that the enterprise was quite devoid of danger. They reached the top of the mountain safely at noon. In their descent the student Hinsch followed the guide Nussbaumer, succeeded in passing over a bridge formed by frozen snow across a crevasse, but the ice broke beneath Hinsch, who was at once precipitated, without being greatly hurt by the fall, to a depth of 100 feet below the crevasse. The unfortunate young man fell until he was jammed in by the breast and back. He shouted for help, announcing that his arms were still free. The guide, however, had not only neglected the precaution of tying the parties together, but had not even brought a rope with him. He called down to the sufferer that a rope must be fetched, and that he could not be back in less than eight hours. "I can't hold out so long," was the reply; "say good-bye for me to my parents." A plaid was thrown down in the hope of its imparting a little warmth, but the sufferer was unable to use it, probably soon losing all power of motion. His friend in the meantime had hastily descended with the guide to a herdsman's hut, but no rope was to be had, and they were obliged to go as far as Neukirchen, where they arrived at 8 p.m., seven hours after the disaster. The guide refused to reascend, but Chrestein at once returned, in the night, with five men as far as the hut, and reached the crevasse by eight o'clock in the morning. One of the men was let down into the crevasse about fifty feet, being unable to descend farther, owing to the narrowness of the space. Some distance lower he perceived the corpse of the unfortunate youth with the head hanging on one side. He had been frozen to death.—*Reuter's Express*.

GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A most destructive fire has succeeded the visitation of cholera at Stamboul. A telegraphic account says that no fewer than 2,800 houses, public buildings, and places dedicated for Divine service, have been for the most part levelled with the ground. There are certainly a few exceptions, where the walls are standing, but the principal mosques are now nowhere to be seen. Over 22,500 persons had to rush out of their habitations almost naked to escape from the ravages of the flames. It would appear that the conflagration commenced in a building two storeys high. From that part the flames spread with rapidity, igniting in succession whole rows of houses and stores on the north-west side. The scene amongst the poor people was pitiable in the extreme. The meagre means of contending with such a fire were found perfectly inadequate, and added to that the water supply was equally insufficient. Explosions of a fearful character followed in rapid succession, and it was feared that, as the buildings came toppling down, several men who were assisting had been crushed to death. It was not, however, clearly stated whether any lives had been sacrificed, the excitement and confusion being so great that the agents of the different insurance offices were unable to ascertain, but there was strong ground for supposing that great loss of life had taken place. It was found perfectly impracticable to find shelter for the whole of the burnt-out people and their children, and they had to content themselves by sleeping in fields and gardens near. When the last telegram was received prayers were being offered up to the Almighty to stop the ravages of the fire. The principal portions of the houses were composed in a great measure of timber, which of course will account for the extraordinary spread of the flames. No conflagration of such magnitude has taken place since the burning of the city of Hamburg, and it is stated that more persons have lost their homes and all they possessed than there was even at that conflagration. The fire is now considered to have been fairly stopped at each point. Whole streets, squares, mosques, and Government buildings were blazing away at the same time.

DISTRESS IN THE HOLY LAND.—The reports from Jerusalem are becoming more and more alarming. The devastations caused by the innumerable swarms of locusts which have invaded the Holy Land are such as no words can adequately describe. The green crops have been wholly devoured, and the trees stripped of leaves and fruits. The prices of the ordinary necessities of life are already doubled. The Bishop of Jerusalem is peculiarly pressed at this time by the arrival of 1,500 Jews from Morocco, who incessantly supplicate help from the head of the Christian Church there. The Bishop himself writes to the *Record*, acknowledging with gratitude the contributions of Christian friends in England, by which he has been enabled to relieve hundreds of poor, destitute, and nearly starving people. He notices some mitigatory circumstances:—

1. Towards the end of July, the locusts which had committed such ravages, and more than once had devoured the tender leaves of the doors or Turkish corn on which the people so much subsist, disappeared in the most unaccountable manner, and reports have now reached us that their carcases are now accumulated on

the shores of the Dead Sea to the height of four feet. And now the doors are reported to be in very good condition. 2. The cholera has so severely visited Jaffa and other seaports that the export of grain has been stopped, and the Arabs to the east of the Jordan and in the Hauran have been obliged to bring their corn to Jerusalem and other towns of Palestine for sale, so that the price of corn is even lower than it was immediately after the harvest. 3. As commerce is stopped as well as building and every kind of enterprise, the water-carriers (on donkeys or mules) have greatly multiplied, bringing water from Lifta, Malcha, &c., hitherto nearly as cheaply as in ordinary years. This, however, cannot last long, as the springs are fast diminishing. Thus, in the midst of judgment, God remembers mercy. 4. The Jews have lately received large remittances from their brethren in other countries, and so too the Greeks and Latins from their co-religionists abroad. The Jews, however, I regret to say, complain bitterly of the Rabbis, and especially of the Chief Rabbi. While writing the above, I have been appealed to by four poor emaciated Jews for bread and water, who complain that he has lately received large sums, which he keeps or gives only to his family.

Still, notwithstanding all the mitigations, there will, the Bishop says, be very much distress in the land for several months, so that every kind of assistance will be thankfully received.

THE ENGLISHMAN CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.—Mr. Moens arrived in Naples on Saturday week, to the great joy of his wife and friends, and, indeed, of the whole British community. The *Times* correspondent at Naples gives the following details respecting his captivity of 102 days:—

By day the band reposed, when he was compelled to lie perfectly still, without moving or turning round; and, from exposure to the sun and consequent thirst, at times passing the whole day without water, he suffered more than from any other cause. Occasionally they lay in caves, or even at the bottom of the hills near the towns, where they could see the soldiers passing almost close to them; but favourable as the opportunity would seem to have been for his escape, any alarm would have cost him his life, as orders were given to shoot him immediately if any such alarm were raised. During the night the band was continually on the move, either eluding the pursuit of the troops or prowling like wolves for their prey. For five days on one occasion Mr. Moens was without food, with the exception of a piece of raw meat, and was reduced to such a state of weakness that when food was found he was unable to eat it. The life of a brigand is therefore not without its sufferings as well as dangers, but, like gambling, it has its excitements, and if one day its history is that of want and anxiety, another has its compensations. During the whole time of his captivity he had but one chance of escape. At that time he was in a cavern, under the charge of three men, two of whom, who were lying in front of him, went to sleep, leaving their guns, one a double-barrel and the other single, lying by their side. He might have shot both with the double-barrel, and have had the single-barrel in reserve for the man outside; but while he was hesitating what to do, his eye, he says, fell upon this passage in his Prayer-book, which he happened to have with him, "Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O Lord." He then made up his mind to abstain from killing either. From the commencement to the end of his captivity his friends were able to communicate only five times with Mr. Moens, either to send letters or money. At last, as you have been already informed, they succeeded in sending the balance of 5,100*l.*, the largest sum hitherto paid for ransom; and on the 25th of August he was sent to Giffone, a place which has been fruitful of brigands, where his friends were waiting to receive him. Of Manzù, the chief of the band, Mr. Moens speaks well, or better than of the others, and considers him to be in a false position, from which he himself might wish to be delivered. By this chief he was treated well, and perhaps to him he is indebted for his life, or at least his preservation from great brutalities, for as to the others of the band, they appear to be perfect ruffians. Such as they were, however, Mr. Moens was not allowed to depart without some mark of gratitude for his conduct during his stay with them, and for the large ransom which he paid. Twenty napoleons were given him for his travelling expenses, and five gold rings as a record of friendship as well as of gratitude. Though his privations and sufferings must necessarily have been great, his health does not appear to have been much impaired, and less so for the last three weeks his treatment had been much better. With regard to the ransom money paid into the hands of these ruffians, it is divided among them in certain proportions, and then all gamble for it. The wind-up is that the money thus acquired rests in the hands of two or three, who sometimes themselves are murdered, or, if more fortunate, deposit their speculations with their friends, and then give themselves up to the authorities. Altogether, Mr. Moens may congratulate himself that he has got off with his life, and unscathed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S PARDONS.—Some fifty persons were present, most of them seeking pardons. A Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina (not Lawrence M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner), approached the President, and informed him that he desired a pardon. "What have you done?" asked Mr. Johnson. "I opposed secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, and then I determined to go with it. I never joined the army. I did nothing to bring on the rebellion," was the reply. "You," rejoined the President, "are like all the rest; you do nothing. No," he added, "my experience is that the men who didn't join the rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous, dangerous men we had. I cannot pardon you, sir." Mr. Keitt made several other efforts. Among other things he reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina, and had been in Washington some time; that hotel living here was very high, and that altogether his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go. The President responded that the hardships of which he complained were the direct results of the rebellion; that he did not bring on, or contribute to bring on the rebellion; that he was not responsible for and could

not extricate Mr. Keitt from the difficulties he complained of, nor hasten his pardon on account of them. The President was firm. His answer a finality. Exit Keitt. A Mr. Birch, member of the late rebel Legislature of Virginia, next approached the President and applied for a pardon. Similar questions were put to him by the President as were asked Mr. Keitt. From the answers it appeared that Birch did nothing, only as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in obedience to instructions, he voted that Virginia should secede from the union of the United States. That was all he did, that was—"nothing." The President refused to pardon him. Exit Birch. Next came a rebel clergyman, who asked the President to grant him a pardon. "What great sin have you committed that you come here in clerical robes and crave executive pardon?" "I was a rebel," was the answer, "and I desire your Excellency to pardon me that I may be restored to citizenship and be able to support and live under the Government of the United States." "You rebel preachers," responded the President, "have done the Government a great deal of harm. You have proclaimed devilish doctrines and misled the people. You forget that it was your duty to yield obedience to the Powers that be. You must rest awhile on the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you a pardon at present." Exit rebel clergyman. The President then remarked, addressing the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon assert that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the rebel government ought to have surrendered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the amnesty proclamation offered by Mr. Lincoln, an act which would have shown sincerity on their part, and contributed so much toward saving the enormous expenditure of life and treasure. "I will grant no more pardons for the present," was the emphatic conclusion of the President, and turning to Colonel Browning, he directed him to issue the order to the Attorney-General.—*Washington Republican*, August 22.

MRS. MOORE.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

The feeble-bodied wife whose hourly death Thomas Moore dreaded thirty years ago, has survived her husband more than thirteen years, and reached a tolerably advanced age. The papers yesterday recorded the death, at Sloperton, of Elizabeth, "widow of Thomas Moore, Esq., author of *Lalla Rookh*, aged 68," Sloperton Cottage, near Calne, being the charming retreat provided for his illustrious friend by the late Lord Lansdowne, and continued to his relief. The respect and esteem which accompanied Mrs. Moore to the grave were eminently deserved, and there are few chapters in literary history more interesting than the story of her wedded life.

Tom Moore, then a fashionable young man about town, more blessed with wit than money, mixed once in the society of some theatrical amateurs in Kilkenny. Some of the actresses were professionals, among them Miss O'Neill, but among the lady amateurs were two Misses Dyke, with one of whom, Elizabeth, it pleased Mr. Moore to fall in love, and they were married at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, March 25, 1811, without their parents' knowledge. At first the couple lived at a cottage on the outskirts of Lord Moira's seat, Donington Park, Leicestershire, in Kegworth parish, but Lord Moira, notoriously embarrassed, eventually became a friend of the Regent's, which Moore certainly was not, and accepted the Governor-Generalship of India. Next we find the Moores at Mayfield, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, where the bad health of his beloved wife frightened the poet terribly, then at Hornsey, then at Paris. "If I can persuade Bessy," he wrote, "to live there for two or three years, I shall be straight" from the difficulties he had encountered through the defalcations of his deputy at Bermuda. The late Lord Lansdowne gave them the cottage at Sloperton, and in 1818 we find Moore writing that he was as "happy as the world would allow any one to be, and if he could but give the blessing of health to the dear cottager by his side, he would defy the devil and all his works." One the 25th of March, 1821, the tenth anniversary of his wedding day, Moore writes, "This day ten years we were married, and though time has made the usual changes in us both, we are still more like lovers than any married couples of the same standing that I am acquainted with." There is no doubt whatever that Moore was sincere in this remark. His whole autobiography is full of the most touching allusions to "Bessy." It is very true that he mixed in the fashionable world without her, and that to a certain extent she felt his absence; but whoever might be his Leobias, and Chloes, and Sapphos, "Bessy" was the sole object of his affections, "Bessy" alone possessed his heart. He speaks of his condition as a happy one; he is possessed of a lovely, pure, and attached wife, and a smiling, rosy, pug-nosed child. Lord Russell, who continued her husband's pension to Mr. Moore (300*l.*, we believe), praises her in most graceful terms as "faultless in conduct, a fond mother, a lively companion, devoted in her attachment to her husband, always ready—perhaps too ready—to sacrifice her own domestic enjoyments that he might be admired and known," and adds that she was "a treasure of inestimable value to his happiness." Moore was proud of the admiration she excited in London society, and speaks lovingly of her dress, her manners, her popularity, over and over again in his letters.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore had several children, not one of whom survived their father. "Tom" (Lord Russell's

godson, we believe), preceded his father to the grave by a year or two, and it pleased Providence to decree that the latter days of the illustrious Irish poet should terminate in mental gloom. For a long time Moore was unconscious, but was wont to favour visitors at intervals with snatches of his glorious Irish melodies. When the end drew nigh, he called his wife, and saying, "Lean upon God, Bessy, lean upon God," calmly expired, February 25, 1852. The widow lived a very quiet and retired life after the death of her illustrious husband.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Probably no poet ever had a better wife, and of this, Moore, with all his sentimental flirtations and poetic vanities, was quite aware. To stay at home season after season in the cheerfulness of a brilliant husband is singing his own songs with tearful *empressment* in distant drawing-rooms, is a way of acquiring his esteem and respect as well as love, of which few heroines would be capable. What is the curious *vis mosenus* in genius, which makes the world think such a woman as Moore's "Bessy" happy in having mated with a vain little canary bird like the poet, while it scarcely thinks at all of his fortune in winning so rare a nature as hers.

FENIANISM.

Fenianism is still exciting no little attention in Dublin at present, and, if we may believe a tithe of what we hear and read, with very good reason. The police are, however, beginning to take steps in the matter, and a few arrests have been made, which, it is hoped, will have some salutary effect. In Cork particularly the members of that body appear to have become much emboldened. A correspondent of the *Daily Express* gives an account of a demonstration on a small scale which took place actually within the city of Cork on Thursday evening, when, he says:—

About 200 young men formed four deep, in military array, on the Friar's-walk-road, in the southern part of the city. The place at which they formed is not fifty yards from the Capwell Police-barrack. They assembled about nine o'clock, and last night was the first occasion on which they mustered at such an early hour, in such numbers, or so near the city. They were all grown young men. To about every twenty men was a fellow with a green rod, who acted as an officer, and gave military orders. Immediately after forming they marched off, keeping excellent time, and singing the Fenian *Marseillaise*, "The Green above the Red." Soon after their assembling, intelligence of the fact was conveyed to the Capwell Police-barrack, and, after some delay, caused by consulting the superior officers, fifteen armed policemen, under the command of a head constable, started in pursuit. The Fenians had by this time about half an hour's start, and were marching along the road to a place called Five-mile-bridge. The police, of course knowing that the Fenian sympathisers would give notice of their approach to the body in advance, would allow no one to pass before them on the road. However, it is scarcely necessary to say that they could not prevent persons passing them by going through the fields, and accordingly the Fenian body ahead were soon informed that they were pursued. This intelligence created nothing at all like a panic. No one broke from the ranks, but they ceased singing, and increased their rate of speed to a "quick march." Several byroads leading into Cork turn off the main road on which the Fenians were, and down one of these the Fenians turned, and soon reached Cork and dispersed. The police proceeded along the main road for some distance, but finding that the men of whom they were in pursuit had turned back, and that there was no chance of coming up with them, they returned into town discomfited.

But, according to general testimony, the Fenian madness is popular nowhere save among the shopmen and peasantry. The gentry, clergy, middle classes, and press have not among them, it appears, a single sympathiser for the association, but still there are as many in connection with it as may do some mischief.

It is stated that the Fenian Brotherhood has a central organisation in Liverpool, and that the facilities offered by that port with a large floating population enable the leaders to make many enlistments, as well as for organising the brothers already enlisted.

The Fenians are not all Irishmen. The central committee, it is alleged by those who should know, have officers who are constantly employed on service at a distance, stimulating the movement, propagating its principles, and rallying its adherents. They have a keen eye to the advantage of enlisting men who have been in one or other of the regular services; and so much alive are they to the necessity of drill and discipline, that delegates have been sent out to America, there "posted up," and then brought back to act as instructors in various districts. Considerable sums of money have been expended upon these operations. They have to keep clear of the priests, who everywhere frown upon the movement.

WINE AS A TONIC.—Port wine, containing more alcohol, is in reality a stronger narcotic, containing more saccharine matter, creates more acidity, and, having less iron, is less tonic than claret. A pint of average claret is calculated to carry ten grains, the full medicinal dose, of iron. Two large glasses of claret would therefore contain about five grains of iron, besides other astringent matters, and the free acid, instead of generating, corrects acidity. It is well understood that of all known wines claret "makes blood" most rapidly. The idea that claret in this climate tends to produce English cholera is a pure delusion. In many cases claret, properly administered, has cured the most obstinate cases. When the public at large understand all this as well as it is understood by medical men, claret will recover its old prestige in this country.—*Spectator*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1865.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

On Monday the Queen and King of Spain, accompanied by the Prince of the Asturias and the Infanta Isabella, paid a return visit to the Imperial family at Biarritz. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial went at three o'clock p.m. to meet the Queen at the railway-station. The route taken by the Imperial and Royal party was thronged with people. Upon arriving at the Villa Eugenie the Spanish Royal family were received by the Empress at the bottom of the staircase. After having rested a short time, the French and Spanish Sovereigns went to Bayonne to visit the cathedral, when a *Te Deum* was sung; after which a review took place in the Place d'Armes, in presence of the Sovereigns and a numerous suite of both nations. The streets were decorated with French and Spanish flags, and much enthusiasm prevailed. At six p.m. the Imperial and Royal party returned to Biarritz to dinner, after which there was a display of fireworks. The Spanish Royal family left by the half-past ten train, being accompanied to the railway-station by the Emperor and Empress. Prince Amadeus also paid a visit to the Emperor and Empress during the day.

The death of General Lamoricière is announced to have taken place on Monday night at his chateau at Ponsel.

The semi-official journal of Berlin publishes what it calls the reliable version of the Ott affair, in which it states that Count Eulenburg's sabre was plucked from its scabbard by some unknown hand in the beginning of the quarrel, and that he only defended himself with the sheath.

The same paper denies that either the French or English Government has expressed any opinion whatever on the Gastein Convention.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and the Princess Hilda of Anhalt, attended by Colonel Keppel and a numerous suite, visited the Crystal Palace yesterday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the infant Princess, will leave Marlborough House to-morrow for Abergeldie Castle, for the shooting season.

The *Gazette* of last night contains an order in Council further proroguing Parliament from the 1st November, on which day it was appointed to meet, until the 23rd of the same month, also similar orders respecting the meeting of Convocation.

Yesterday between one and two thousand Frenchmen left Calais in the morning, were carried to and admitted into the Crystal Palace, the wonders and beauties of which they had leisure to enjoy, and were carried back to Calais in the evening. The journey and the entertainment cost each man only 4*s.* 2*d.*

WISBECH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The Rev. T. Watts having resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Ely-place, Wisbech, and accepted an invitation from the Baptist church, St. Albans, a farewell meeting was held on Monday, August 28th. Tea was provided in the schoolrooms, about 250 persons present, after which the friends adjourned to the chapel, when a very interesting public meeting was held. Mr. Alderman Wherry, the senior deacon of the church, presided. The chairman, in a most admirable address, referred to the judicious labour of their esteemed pastor for nearly ten years, and to the feeling of regret manifested by the inhabitants of the town, with the members of the church and congregation, that in consequence of a precarious state of health, a change seemed desirable, and in the name of the friends presented to Mr. Watts a handsome gold lever watch, with chain attached, a purse containing twenty guineas, and a beautifully bound pocket Bible, as expressive of their regard and affection. Mr. Watts, on receiving the testimonial, replied in a very impressive manner, after which excellent addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. Smith (Independent), and the Rev. J. S. Wigner (Baptist), Lynn, wishing Mr. Watts God speed in his new field of labour, upon which he enters the first Sabbath next month.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Edwin Baker, of Springhill College, was ordained to the pastorate of the church worshipping in the Independent Chapel, Wallis-street, on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The Rev. A. Reid, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. C. Geikie, of Sunderland, asked the usual questions; the Rev. A. Jack, of North Shields, offered the ordination prayer; and the Rev. Professor Babler, of Springhill College, delivered the charge. A public tea was provided at five o'clock, after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. A. Picton, M.A., of Leicester.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were moderate. The trade, both for red and white qualities, ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations. Some of the new wheats were received in fair condition. With foreign wheat, the market was well supplied. Most descriptions were in slow request, at the recent decline in prices. Floating cargoes of wheat were dull, at Monday's currency. Spring corn afloat, fairly supported previous rates. Barley was in short supply. The trade, however, was very quiet, on former terms. The malt trade was quiet, at about stationary prices.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1865.

SUMMARY.

A SECOND summer, has set in to compensate for the inclement, and unsettled weather of August. The unusual heat of the past week, which so greatly inconvenienced the Royal travellers on their long journey from Coburg to Windsor, has been highly favourable to the drying and ingathering of the saturated crops in the northern part of the kingdom and in Ireland, and has materially lowered the price of wheat at Mark-lape. Though we are assured on meteorological authority that there is abundance of ozone in the atmosphere, the excessive warmth counteracts its exhilarating effects, and induces that lassitude of mind and body which must sorely test the scientific devotion of the philosophers sitting in conclave at Birmingham, and exalt the country excursions at the expense of the sectional business meetings.

As though influenced by the languor of the weather, the French and English Governments have mildly taken note of the Gastein Convention. Lord Russell forbears to lecture the German allies, and takes comfort in the thought that the proposed division of the Northern Duchies is only provisional, and though M. Drouyn de Lhuys is said to use sharper language, Herr Bismarck is about visiting his Imperial exemplar at Biarritz, and will no doubt come to a complete understanding with Napoleon III. That astute potentate does not forget State affairs amid the relaxations of his favourite watering-place, and the frontier population of France and Spain has been in a state of excitement at the interchange of visits of courtesy between Queen Isabella and the Emperor Napoleon, which, if they have any meaning, mark the subsidence of jealousy and distrust in the Spanish Court, and a willingness to abandon Bourbon exclusiveness. In the same week, the *Moniteur* is able to dilate with emphasis on the cordial relations which subsist between France and her Northern neighbour as illustrated at Cherbourg and Portsmouth, and to point to the royal meeting at St. Sebastian as an event likely to draw closer the ties between France and her neighbour to the South.

The time is favourable for the ventilation of social subjects which ordinarily escape the attention of journalists in the height of the political season. The blundering management of railways, the frauds in the wine trade, hotel reform, the price, quality, and economical supply of food, the sanitary condition of our large towns, are topics which have a personal interest for all newspaper readers. Better than all Parliamentary commissions are the inquiries which our journals are instituting as to the condition of our workhouses, the defects of our sewage system, and the squalor and overcrowding which foster in our midst diseases more fatal than cholera. The fourth estate is thus worthily fulfilling its mission, and we can well dispense for awhile with the excitement of political life if the interval is employed in studying and rectifying the defects of our social fabric.

Mr. Tidd Pratt's report on Friendly Societies is as regular an autumnal dish as the British Association. Though that indefatigable functionary has much to lament in the defective management of these benefit institutions, his story is a wonderful proof of the provident habits of our industrial population, who are able to lay by in the aggregate

many hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum. The growing popularity of these organisations is attested by the fact that during the past year Mr. Pratt received only 120 notices of the dissolution of Societies—sixty-five of which have been gazetted as "dissolved"—while he has certified the rules of 1,056. A still larger number have made alterations in their rules which the Registrar has approved, though less than one half of the twenty thousand and odd societies neglect to make the returns required by Act of Parliament. Mr. Pratt notices with approbation that the injurious practice of holding the business meetings of these clubs at a public-house, with the accompanying obligation of drinking for "the good" of the establishment, is less popular than formerly. Nothing will more tend to promote this reform, and check intemperate habits, than the multiplication of working-men's clubs, where these benefit societies can meet without being mulcted to swell the profits of publicans, or encouraged to indulge in drinking.

The vague promises of the Government towards the close of last Session of Parliament relative to the education of Irish Catholics is likely soon to take definite shape. Mr. Bruce, the Vice-President of the Education Board, has, it is said, agreed with the Irish prelates that the Catholic University of Ireland shall, under the title of Queen's College, receive an endowment of 25,000*l.* a-year, and become affiliated to the Queen's University. However disguised, this is another triumph of the denominational over the national system of education. There will, no doubt, be a loud outcry against further grants of public money for the spread of Popery; but those who clamour the most against this policy are put out of count by their defence of an alien Protestant Church Establishment in the midst of a Catholic population. They protest against the national support of error; and in their antagonism to religious equality, which leaves all sects on the same independent footing, are helping to bring about that kind of religious equality which aims at subsidising all. Is this the way to promote "pure religion"?

Political excitement in connection with the autumnal elections in America is beginning to run high, and both Republicans and Democrats are disposed to claim the President as their leader. Mr. Johnson has a very difficult part to play, and his good intentions are baffled by the obstinate spirit of the Southern people, who persist in shutting their eyes to their altered circumstances against the advice of their best friends. The President is embarrassed between his desire to restore to them their rights, and his resolution to protect the coloured people in the exercise of the rights they have acquired; and in extreme cases military rule is obliged to override the civil power. Probably Mr. Johnson is tiding over the interval as best he can till Congress meets, when some more definite policy as to the future will have to be declared. Happily, the South is being largely colonised by Northern settlers, and thus time is telling in favour of emancipation. But so long as the negroes have no rights in a Southern court of justice—as State laws south of the Potomac declare—slavery exists in fact if not in name.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Nothing on the political horizon, so far as may be discerned at the present moment, equals in interest or in importance the forthcoming general election in Italy. It may be regarded as the pivot on which the future of the Southern Peninsula will turn. Its issue will affect something more than the national welfare. Whether the unity and independence of the Italian kingdom is or is not permanently established, and will or will not bear continuous development, is a question, the practical settlement of which once for all, as it must needs be vital in the experience of Italy, so it cannot but prove intensely interesting to the people of this country. But it is not to be concealed that a still larger question will probably receive, in principle at least, its final solution in October next—and that relates to the position, if not to the very existence of the Papacy. It so happens that whatever is decided in reference to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel will tell with irresistible effect upon the temporal dominion of Pio Nono—that incidentally, the votes recorded by the citizens who acknowledge allegiance to the first will shape in great measure the political destiny of the last—that if reactionists are found to be in a majority, the sovereignty of the one will be in danger of abridgement, and Italian unity will be but a figment, while if the Liberals obtain command of the new Chamber, the days of the Pope's authority as a temporal prince are numbered.

The priest party see the alternative clearly enough, and are making desperate efforts to

snatch a triumph for the institution which through so many ages has given them shelter. They have many advantages in their favour. They appeal to a sentiment which is still strong in the country seats of the nobility, and in the huts of the ignorant peasantry. They can cite antiquity in their support. They can wield the hopes and fears of the superstitious. They will probably resort without scruple to lying miracles. They, perhaps, will be well supplied with gold by the zeal of the faithful in all parts of the world. They can employ a logic which it is difficult for a Catholic to refute or resist. They are frightfully numerous. They are thoroughly organised. They know their own mind. They are accustomed to implicit obedience, and they will no doubt act under the direction of astute ecclesiastical leaders. The stake for which they are about to play is in one sense, and in that one in which they are accustomed to regard it, their all. In the first election they took no active part, for they feared lest by doing so they would compromise their allegiance to the Papacy. They are now encouraged by that authority, which they acknowledge as supreme, to divest themselves of their scruples, and enter the lists. There is not a doubt as to their exerting whatever power or influence they possess to the very utmost. If it lies within the range of their ability, they will unquestionably return a Parliament, the whole spirit and course of which will be retrogressive, and the decisions of which are likely enough to precipitate another appeal to the sword.

On the other hand, the patriotic party will fight the battle under many and singular disadvantages, as compared with the first election. Count Cavour was then at their head, and they were flushed with their recent extraordinary success. In prospect of that unity which had been for so many ages but a splendid dream, but which had then come to be reckoned for the first time as a reality, their provincial jealousies faded away. Their imaginations were kindled, and the future presented itself to them *couleur de rose*. There is no reason to believe that they now undervalue what they then identified with the highest earthly good. But time has somewhat dimmed the lustre of the idol which they worshipped. The germ which they so highly prized has not yet quickened, nor has the green blade of prosperity appeared above the surface of the soil. Hope is not succeeded as yet by fruition, and, in regard to present enjoyment, there are few Italians perhaps who can offer visible proof that they are better off than they were before. The glow of the picture is dying away, and the solid reality is not yet come. All the inconveniences of revolution are felt—increased taxation, political excitements, changes of local habits and customs, venerable associations shattered. The popular party have to make head against this assemblage of disadvantages. And, unfortunately, there is not in the Government either spirit or promise enough to feed from week to week the flame of their patriotism. There will doubtless be many who will ask themselves in discontented mood what unity has done for them but break in upon their long cherished habits and impose upon them additional burdens.

And yet, we think, there is not the least fear of the result. The last Chamber, elected almost at random, and composed, to a large extent, of men of whose political capacity little could be known, exhibited this one characteristic above all others, that it invariably rose to the level of patriotic duty in the hour of the greatest temptation. It was noisy enough when there was no pressure of danger upon it. It chattered foolishly. It acted factiously. But the moment it perceived that what the country had won was in peril of slipping through its fingers, it dismissed all frivolous pretences, and put itself under the guidance of the best leader it could find. No one can say that it did not encounter the severest tests of its fidelity. Aspromonte would have shivered into fragments a Legislature less under the dominion of national sentiment. The Franco-Italian Convention, the *émeute* at Turin, the hasty departure of the King from his capital, the removal of the seat of Government to Florence, might, any one of them, have given birth to a revolution but for the calm common sense and patriotic firmness of the representative assembly. It is clear from the satisfaction with which their decisions were received that they only reflected the predominant temper of the country. And the country may yet be expected to be true to its first hope. The more violently that is assailed, the more certainly will it rally to the cry of *Italia una*. Out of its very disappointment, now as heretofore, it will fetch arguments for constancy, and will see in what it has already endured, an irrefragable reason for holding on to the end.

We should hesitate to speak thus of any other continental nation. We should have hesitated to speak thus of Italy, but for the proofs she has given to the world that she

knows how to sacrifice the present and the transitory to the future and the abiding. But since she became a kingdom she has never once betrayed a symptom of undervaluing her new position. She has always risen with the wave that threatened to swallow her up. Having put her hand to the plough, she is in no humour to look back—never has been. Therefore, we are not disposed to fear lest she should suffer herself to be either cajoled or terrified by ecclesiastics. She knows full well, as one of her own children has expressed it, that "that great institution (the Papacy) has evidently ceased to be what it was in the time of Leo X.; and the situation it has been in during the last fifteen years is neither durable nor tenable. It must either disappear or find another settlement, and its future prospects doubtless depend in a great degree on the conduct which Italy shall adopt."

LONDON VESTRIES AND THEIR SANITARY WORK.

OUR attention has been called to the above subject by a pamphlet, the title of which we give below,* the appalling facts set forth in which, if, as we suspect, they are typical of a large class of the same sort, cannot be read without exciting the utmost dismay. It may be accepted as strong presumptive evidence that the statements made by the writer of this pamphlet are not too highly coloured, that the original form in which they were disclosed was that of an address, committed to writing for the sake of greater accuracy, and delivered *visâ voce* to a vestry-meeting of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, in which parish all the cases of neglect referred to are said to have occurred. Indeed, there is the less reason to regard them with suspicion, inasmuch as they constitute a story with the general outline and tone of which the public is already but too familiar.

The pith of Mr. Rendle's speech may be put into a very small compass. The parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, is both populous and poor; and upon the vestry of that parish, we presume, the law of the land has devolved the responsibility of acting as a Board of Health within its limits. How it has discharged its functions may be gathered from a sentence or two extracted from a letter addressed to one of the parishioners by Mr. H. Jeaffreson, M.B., the resident physician of the Fever Hospital. He writes:—"The number of cases sent from your parish to this hospital from July 29th to December 21st, 1864, was 183, a considerably larger number than that sent in the same period from any other London parish or union. The fact most prominent in relation to these cases was that they came continuously month by month from the same buildings, or building even. On inquiry, this fact was sufficiently explained on my learning that houses from which five, six, seven, and even eight typhus cases had been sent here, still remained utterly unregarded by the sanitary authorities, and were allowed to remain overcrowded and filthy in the extreme." Mr. Rendle's pamphlet is, in point of fact, a detailed statement of facts which abundantly prove this charge, followed by a proposal which, if carried into effect, might speedily remove it. A single illustration will suffice:—"This case of 75, Webber-row, which is before us, is important in this, that it is a type of numerous places neglected, in and from which typhus is bred and propagated. I have seen and traced plenty of it. In July 29th, last year, a case was received into the Fever Hospital from Langsdowne-place (not the first, I believe, but I go no further back in my investigations). This July case was from No. 11. In August, cases were taken from Nos. 35, 37, 38, and 39. In September, from Nos. 13, 18, 19, 31, 44, and 45. In October, from No. 4. In December, from Nos. 12 and 21. In January, from No. 16. In February, from No. 25. In March, from Nos. 36 and 22." Even this terrible statement does not reveal the whole truth. It refers only to the cases which were sent to the hospital—but during April, May, and June of the same year, 130 cases of typhus had been admitted into the workhouse, some of which were in all probability contributed by the same locality. A still blacker record, however, against this parish remains. In 1860 there were 27 deaths in the parish from typhus; in 1861, 25; in 1862, 48; in 1863, 88; in 1864, 113; and in the year ending March, 1865, 128; so that if it be true that one death represents on the average eight cases of fever, the foregoing

register stands good for about 3,400 in this one parish during the five years specified.

Now what are the causes to which this state of things may be traced? We do not allude to the physical causes, which are obvious enough—but what, we ask, are the defects in the organisation of the metropolitan parishes which fairly account for this frightful condition of things? Organisation, did we say? Why, outside of the City, London scarcely possesses anything deserving to be characterised as organisation for municipal or social purposes. There is not a provincial borough in the kingdom that is not better off in this respect. To be sure the metropolitan districts are guarded by a centralised system of police which, perhaps, is more efficient than it would be if divided into several bodies. They have also a Board of Works whose functions, on the whole, are usefully employed. The parishes have Boards of Guardians whose chief object is to shield the ratepayers and snub the poor. They have also vestries who are supposed to superintend a variety of matters not included in the above. In regard to water and gas they are at the mercy of companies who supply as little as possible in quantity, and as bad as possible in quality, for which a maximum price is charged. There is no sort of unity in municipal government, and such authorities as exist seem to be for ever trying to perfect themselves in the art of "How not to do it." In fact, the municipal organisation (*lucus à non lucendo*) of the metropolis is simply a disgrace to civilisation, to the Legislature, to the Government, and to the inhabitants. It is this which is at the bottom of the sanitary evils alluded to by Mr. Rendle. There is no competent authority to which a regular supervision of local interests is entrusted. In this respect London is little better than an immense aggregation of populous villages having no bond of union, no recognised source of local law, and, therefore, no public spirit. There is scarcely a township in the United States of America whose municipal affairs are so completely left to take their chance in the struggle of conflicting claims and interests, as they are in this immense metropolis.

We shall not examine the special remedial changes which Mr. Rendle suggests with a view to mitigate if not put an end to the class of evils which he has so effectually exposed. Indeed, he himself seems to doubt whether they would be operative under the existing system of management. The mischief lies too deep to be reached by any but a radical cure. "If the governing bodies" (the Guardians and the vestries) says he, "are in earnest, let them arrange to have all information promptly, and pay honestly, I do not mean exorbitantly, for it. . . . If we cannot mend this and similar evils, let us pray for different men, and a different mode of election; let us have a municipality of parishes, or, as soon as possible, some central and powerful court of appeal; anything rather than the vile compromise at the present in the ascendant. . . . We had better be warned in time. . . . We had better try to civilise the lower millions, or some day or other the brute passions which were let loose in the French Revolution may be let loose here."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE modern philosopher does not answer to his prototype. There are indeed still learned recluses and sages superior to the vanities of life, but the votaries of science in the present day are, to a great extent, men who study the secrets of nature in remote climes, and amid perils by land and sea, who scale mountains and explore deserts, and who unite to habits of patient investigation a taste for the social pleasures, if not the gaieties of life. Our savans are entertained by the aristocracy and petted by the fair sex, and thus the annual conference of the British Association is an event of great interest to the population of all ranks among whom they make their week's sojourn. Birmingham, which so abundantly illustrates in its varied industry the benefits of science applied to the arts of life, is now worthily entertaining the associated philosophers, under the presidency of Professor Phillips, who was secretary of the association at its birth thirty-four years ago, and is perhaps more acquainted than any one else with its history and progress.

The President's address is generally the most interesting and satisfactory result of the annual congress of the Association, containing as it ordinarily does a survey of the whole field of physical science, and a popular exposition of the more recent results of scientific research. Professor Phillips did not fall below his predecessors in the dignified treatment of his grand theme, and in the combination of liberality of view with speculative diffidence. Dr. Phillips occupies a medium position among scientific men. He accepts proved geological facts without fear, but is cautious in founding

premature theories upon them—his advice being that we should neither be "hasty in adopting extreme opinions, nor too fearful of the final result." He is not afraid that science and religion will become antagonistic, for by their union "labour is dignified and science ennobled, and the conditions of human society exalted." Professor Phillips does not adopt the Darwinian theory of the origin of species, nor Sir Charles Lyell's conclusions as to the antiquity of man, while he is prepared to accept the proofs of the great age of the earth, and of the existence of human beings on its surface long anterior to the historic period. "Tried by monuments of natural events which happened within the age of man, the human family is old enough in Western Europe to have been sheltered by caverns in the rocks, while herds of reindeer roamed in Southern France, and bears and hyenas were denizens of the South of England." But the deductions drawn by some geologists from the cave deposits are, in his view, more sweeping than rigorous induction will at present warrant. We must "first make sure of the facts."

The topics discussed at the various sectional meetings have been as usual of the most varied nature—from the extension of the franchise to the metric system—but the meagre reports given in the daily journals make it difficult to estimate the intrinsic value of the papers read. Three-fourths, at least, are of little value in a scientific point of view; some that are not without merit, are unsuitable for such an occasion; and a few are adapted to cast ridicule on the proceedings of the Association. None will be disposed to question the wisdom of the managing committee in declining to make a separate section of Anthropology, when the foremost adherents of that branch of investigation seem anxious chiefly to find the "missing link" between man and the ape, to discover proofs of the organic differences between various races of the human family, and wrest every newly discovered fact to the support of some pre-conceived theory. If anything is calculated to lower the British Association in the eyes of the public it is the wild speculations and stormy discussions of the Ethnological section.

If the progress of geological discovery is somewhat slow as compared with former years, the researches of astronomers and meteorologists are greatly widening the field of knowledge. Every year the distant fields of space are brought more palpably under our ken by the patient investigations and sagacious deductions of philosophy. The spectrum analysis has revealed the component parts of the sun and heavenly bodies, and resolved the nebula distant millions of miles from the earth, into gases. Astronomers can discriminate between and analyse the phenomena observable in the planets Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and the observations of Mr. Glashier and other aeronauts in the upper strata of the atmosphere lead to the belief that the effective solar heat in the most distant of these bodies may be as great as that received on the earth.

It is by such patient observations, as well as by the practical results that follow scientific inquiry—such as the substitution of cast steel for wrought iron—that the value of the labours of our philosophers are to be tested. The field of undiscovered truth is still illimitable, but the principles on which inquiry should be conducted are becoming more settled, and the facilities for pursuing it increasing year by year. In his inaugural address Professor Phillips took an appropriate view of the functions of the British Association in relation to the wide field of scientific investigation. "Wherever and by whatever means sound learning and useful knowledge are advanced, there," he said, "to us are friends. Whoever is privileged to step beyond his fellows on the road of scientific discovery will receive our applause, and, if need be, our help. Welcoming and joining in the labour of all, we shall keep our place among those who clear the roads and remove the obstacles from the paths of science; and whatever be our success in the rich fields which lie before us, however little we may now know, we shall prove that in this our day we knew at least the value of knowledge, and joined hearts and hands in the endeavour to promote it."

QUIET.

No strain is perhaps more sure of being to the end of the world continually repeated, than that ancient one which forms part of the grand and varied music of the Hundred-and-seventh Psalm, "Then are they glad because they be quiet." In our own day, at all events, when tasks and obligations are incessantly multiplying, and the very wheels of time seem to run faster, the journey of life may be richer in incident and in hope than it used to be, but there is no doubt whatever that the wear and tear of the travelling are

* "London Vestries and their Sanitary Work: are they Willing and Able to do it? and may they be Trusted in the Face of a Severe Epidemic?" By W. RENDLE, Vestryman, and late the Medical Officer of Health of the Parish, &c., &c. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington-street. 1865.

great, and the clouds of dust which rise, troublesome. Our nineteenth-century rate of speed has to be paid for in brain and nerve, as well as in the current coin with which men buy their tickets for a fast train, and even the fly on the chariot-wheel must be glad sometimes to feel the break being put on, if he does not call out as anxiously as the other passengers, "How long do we stop at this station?" If some venerable ancestor could be placed for a moment in the thick of our modern excitements, some of them very petty, and some very momentous, his impressions might be not unlike the feeling with which one of ourselves comes unexpectedly on a railway-station like Crewe or Trent, after a leisurely walk along the footpath through the neighbouring fields. The fresh and dewy stillness of those meadows and pastures acquires suddenly a new charm, and seems even more delicious than before, as you look down from the bridge which crosses the line (as the poet wished to see a storm at sea from his safe and lofty cliff,) on the crowd of perplexed mortals on the platform, rushing to and fro with their luggage, like so many troops of disturbed ants with their eggs. But a walk of an hour or so, is hardly enough. The best way of forming an estimate of the worry and fever around you, is for a short time quite to turn your back upon it. Go quite away, if you can, from your ordinary round of responsibility and toil, and you begin to understand what a whirl you have been living in. Simply being quiet, you discover is a luxury. The ear, it is true, is only one inlet of annoyance, but the very noises which you hear when you are at home, must be astonishingly many and varied, to judge by the curious sensation, or absence of sensation, when they cease. Cabs and broad-wheeled wagons, German bands and costermongers, the hoarse cries of drovers and the frantic shriek of engines,—noises seems a word not sufficiently comprehensive for the sounds which, like the rats besieging Bishop Hatto, keep you from falling asleep at night, and wake you up prematurely before the dawn; and come

In at the window, and in at the door,
And down through the ceiling, and up through the floor.

As you open your eyes some fine morning two or three hundred miles away from home, your head feels almost like a new organ, exempted from the customary whirr and whirl of adjoining factories and streets, and your very bones seem better and more solidly put together, relieved from the joltings and jars which no longer now vibrate through and through you, from the joints of your elbows to the soles of your boots. You stroll out by the river side, and the waterlilies lie snowy and silent on the surface of the broad and sunny pools, and the greater and lesser trout move lazily between the pebbles. If you take a boat and drop down with the stream, or pull upward by way of exploring the source, the banks in either direction are unpeopled and still, and you find yourself drawing nigh to no "strife of tongues," and no renewed din of merchandise or of wheels which roll and grind, and even the leaves of the chestnut and the plane tree droop towards the water drowsily, "like tired eyelids upon tired eyes." Or you gird up your loins for a day among the hills, and walk on and on, for five, or for fifteen miles, up among the heather, from the rocky ground to the moist, and from the marsh on again to the rough and stony ridges, and where the shadows of the clouds sleep vast and motionless over a thousand acres of mountain, or flee and vanish before lights more golden and magical than ever visit the plains, lo! they and you are all alone among these lofty and deep places of the earth, and no living creature meets you except here and there a wild and bounding lamb, or the vigilant and startled "mother of the flock." Then are you glad because you be quiet. You exult in the boundless plenitude of absolute silence and repose. As you drink in, for your own delight, deep draughts of the grateful solitude and stillness, the thought comes across you, almost with a pang, of the weary multitudes in the streets and workshops at home. It seems almost like a waste of the gifts of God, that such mighty stores of undisturbed tranquillity should lie unvisited and unenjoyed, except when some stray foot like yours enters their precincts. You would like to distil into a portable and concentrated essence a little of the hush and calm of Dolwyddelan or of Eskdale, to pour out, some other day, like oil over troubled waters, on the over-wrought anxieties and thoughts of men "in populous city pent." Or you wonder, it may be, whether for your personal and proper use, you will be able to save up and carry home with you any deep and lasting traces of your present liberty and joy. Will the now vividly-seen features of these valleys and moorlands pass quite away from you, like the phantom shapes of some long-forgotten dream? Or do you take comfort in the doctrine

with which Thomas Hood consoles himself, in his lament over departing summer, that whatever we have seen, or hope to see, with our outward eyes, is, or may be, transfigured to a finer yet more celestial beauty by imagination; that—

Summer never shines so bright,
As thought of on a winter's night;
And the sweetest loveliest rose,
Is in the bud before it blows.

But it is only just to remember that men who are "glad because they be quiet," do not all entertain the same ideal of quiet, or take [that pleasure in through precisely the same avenues of enjoyment. There are some whose sense of release and enfranchisement is by no means greatest when they are brought simply face to face with the virgin glories of creation. Not nature only is necessary to them, but human nature. Their delight is to instal themselves at some country inn, or better still, some remote farmhouse, where rumour of excursion trains doth never come. You find them smoking their pipe at the kitchen fire as if they had done it every night of their lives, and domesticated for a month at a time with people whose "talk is of beebes." They are not disappointed if, their host tells his stories over again, and taste a joy like that which boys feel in swinging on a gate, in swinging their minds backwards and forwards on an understanding which moves on its two or three fixed and immovable ideas, as if on a hinge. The too tightly-strung fibre of their own overworked intellect is, as it were, more effectually relaxed, by the very contact with minds in which there is plenty of room to spare—minds to which that hard winter of the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, is but like a thing of yesterday, and whether there has not been a war going on in America is still evidently quite an open question. All external accessories too are in harmony with modes of thinking to which, as to the land of the lotus-eaters, "it seemeth always afternoon." Go to the inn window, for example, and you may look up and down the village street for a quarter of an hour, without seeing any traffic, other than the errand of some little girl with a basket on her arm, whom it is not at all difficult to fancy little Red Ridinghood carrying cakes to her grandmother, and you may count very well all the separate and melodious strokes on the anvil at the forge half a mile away,—nay even the voice of the bee at his work among the mignonette, in the garden between you and the gate, comes in upon you neither drowned nor interrupted.

"Then are they glad because they be quiet," may be truly said, moreover, where the calm is all within, and the outward world full of tempest or noise. Even the body has its own interior life, the repose of energy and health, or the unrest of hidden fever and pain, apart from that infinitely deeper region of the answer of a good conscience toward God, and the peace which keeps the mind and heart. "Blow, blow, thou wintry wind, thou art not so unkind," many an experienced sufferer would say, as asthmatic or neuralgic torments, or a liver in a state of sullenness or sedition. Grateful the quiet, soothing the emancipation, after bondage to such enemies as these, even if the escape and repose come, as may well happen, as the recompense of a steady march along a level or uneven road, persevered in through a winter's day or night till the malady be fairly tired down; or after a rough ride on horseback which shakes off the incubus, as it were, by main force, but is long enough to leave the back aching and every joint stiff.

"Then are they glad because they be quiet," in a country where, though the sword was not borne in vain, He who breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear asunder hath made war to cease, and establishing more deeply than ever the foundations both of peace and of justice and liberty, is saying even now, "Be still, and know that I am God."

"Then are they glad because they be quiet,"—they who having while they lived on earth conquered cheerfully their own sorrows, and been blessed as peacemakers and in mediating in wise sympathy and gracious loving-kindness between all who lived with them do now rest from their labours, while their works do follow them,—

They shall be brought with gladness great
And mirth on every side,
Into the presence of the King,
And there they shall abide.

YANKEE FROGS.—Frank Cahill, while in the United States' army at the South, made a large collection of immense bullfrogs. It is understood that he has taught them the Chinese language and numerous feats of light gymnastics, so popular now as a means of physical development. He intends to exhibit them in various saltatory feats in connexion with a comic lecture of the frog-lettuce salad style, at Dodsworth Hall, on the evening of the 11th of September.—*American Paper.*

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This association commenced its annual session at Birmingham on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Professor Phillips of Oxford. At the meeting of the General Committee it was stated that the receipts of the association during the past year had been 3,831*l.*, and that there was a balance in hand of 759*l.* A motion made by Dr. Hunt for the formation of a separate section (H) to be devoted solely to Anthropology, was negatived. The inaugural address was delivered to a large audience at the Town Hall in the evening.

Professor PHILLIPS commenced with an allusion to the busy centre of industrious England in which the association has assembled, and to the beneficial results of the union of science and art, the alliance of cultivated thought and practical skill. After glancing at the progress which has been made in the instruments of exact research, the measures of time and space, and force and motion, the learned president proceeded to touch upon a few of the striking facts in physical astronomy. The history of suns and planets was, in truth, he observed, the history of the effects of light and heat manifested to them or emanating from them. By calculations depending on the rate of radiation or heat into space, the past antiquity of the earth and the future direction of sunshine have been expressed in thousands or millions of centuries. Professor Thompson assigned to the sun's heat, supposing it to be maintained by the appulse of masses of matter, a limit of 300,000 years, and the period of cooling of the earth from universal fusion to its actual state 98,000,000 years. These are the lowest estimates sanctioned by any mathematician. The latest results of spectral analysis of stars and nebulae; the new powers of light for aiding researches into the condition of celestial bodies; the benefits of meteorology and of the electric telegraph; chemical and geological progress—were each in turn made the subject of luminous though brief comment. The Professor continued:—

The greater our progress in the study of the economy of nature, the more she unveils herself as one vast whole; one comprehensive plan; one universal rule, in a yet unexhausted series of individual peculiarities. How instructive the history of that long series of inhabitants which received in primordial times the gift of life, and filled the land, sea, and air with rejoicing myriads, through innumerable revolutions of the planet, before in the fulness of time it pleased the Giver of all good to place man upon the earth and bid him look up to heaven. Wave succeeding wave, the forms of ancient life sweep across the ever-changing surface of the earth, revealing to us the height of the land, the depth of the sea, the quality of the air, the course of the rivers, the extent of the forest, the system of life and death—yes, the growth, decay, and death of individuals, the beginning and ending of races, of many successive races of plants and animals, in seas now dried, on sand-banks now raised into mountains, on continents now sunk beneath the waters. Had that series a beginning? Was the earth ever uninhabited, after it became a globe turning on its axis and revolving round the sun? Was there ever a period since land and sea were separated—a period which we can trace—when the land was not shaded by plants, the ocean not alive with animals? The answer, as it comes to us from the latest observation, declares that in the lowest deposits of the most ancient seas in the stratified crust of the globe, the monuments of life remain. They extend to the earliest sediments of water, now in part so changed as to appear like the products of fire. What life? Only the simpler and less specially organised fabrics have as yet rewarded research among these old Laurentian rocks—only the aggregated structures of foraminifera have been found in what, for the present at least, must be accepted as the first deposits of the oldest sea. And what is the latest term in this long series of successive existence? Surely the monuments of ever-advancing art—the temples whose origin is in caverns of the rocks; the cities which have been the place of holes in the ground, or heaps of stones and timber in a lake; the ships which have outgrown the canoe, as that was modelled from the floating trunk of a tree, are sufficient proof of the late arrival of man upon the earth, after it had undergone many changes, and had become adapted to his physical, intellectual, and moral nature. Tried by monuments of natural events which happened within the age of man, the human family is old enough in Western Europe to have been sheltered by caverns in the rocks, while herds of reindeer roamed in Southern France, and bears and hyenas were denizens of the South of England. More than this, remains of the rudest human art ever seen are certainly found buried with, and are thought to belong to, races who lived contemporaneously with the mammoth and rhinoceros, and experienced the cold of a Gallic or British winter, from which the woolly covering of the wild animals was a fitting protection. Our own annals begin with the Kelts. But beyond the Kelts, who occupied the sources of the Danube and the slopes of the Pyrenees, and were known to Rome in later days, there was present to the mind of the father of Grecian history a still more western race, the Cynetae, who may perhaps be supposed the very earliest people of the extreme west of the continent of Europe. Were those the people, the first poor pilgrims from the East, whose footsteps we are slowly tracing in the valleys of Picardy and the south of England, if not on the borders of the lakes of Switzerland? Are their kindred still to be found among the Rhaetic Alps and the Asturian cliffs, if not amid the wilds of Connemara, pressed into those mountainous recesses by the legions of Rome, the spear of the Visigoth, and the sword of the Saxon? Or must we regard them as races of an earlier type, who had ceased to chip flints before the arrival of Saxon, or Goth, or Kelt, or Cynetan? Let us not expect or desire for these questions a very quick, or, at present, a very definite settlement. Yet let us not undervalue the progress of ethnological inquiry, nor fail to mark how, within the period to which our recollections cling, the revelations of early Egypt have been followed by a chronology of the ancient kingdoms on the Tigris and Euphrates, through the same rigorous study of language.

Nor, though obtained in a different way, must we forget the new knowledge of a people nearer home, which the philosophic mind of Keller has opened to us among his native mountains. There, on the borders of the Alpine lakes, before the great Roman General crossed the Rhône, lived a people older than the Helvetians, whose rude lives, passed in hunting and fishing, were nevertheless marked by some of the many inventions which everywhere, even in the most unfavourable situations, accompany the least civilised of mankind. Implements of stone and pottery of the rudest sort belong to the earliest of these people; while ornamented iron weapons of war, and innumerable other fabrics in that metal, appear about the later habitations, and correspond probably to the period of the true Helvetii, who quitted their home and contended with Cæsar for richer settlements in Gaul. The people of whom these are the traces on almost every lake in Switzerland are recognised as well in the ancient lake basins of Lombardy and among the Tyrolean Alps, and farther on the north side of the mountains; and probably fresh discoveries may connect them with the country of the Sarmatians and the Scythians. Thus at length is fairly opened, for archaeology and palæontology, to read a new chapter of the world's history, which begins in the pleistocene periods of geology and reaches to the pre-historic ages of man. Did our ancestors really contend, as the poets fancied, with stones and clubs against the lion and the rhinoceros, and thus expel them from their native haunts, or have they been removed by change of climate or local physical conditions? Was the existence of the hyena and the elephant only possible in Western Europe while a climate prevailed there such as now belongs to Africa or India? And was this period of high temperature reduced in a later time for the elk, reindeer, and musk ox, which undoubtedly roamed over the hills of England and France? If we think so, what a vista of long duration stretches before us, for no such changes of climate can be supposed to have occurred, except as the effect of great physical changes, requiring a lapse of many thousands of years! And though we may think such changes of climate not proved, and probably careful weighing of evidence may justify our disbelief, still, if the valleys in Picardy have been excavated since the deposit of the gravel of St. Acheul, and the whole face of the country has been altered about the caverns of Torquay since they received remains of animals and traces of man—how can we admit these facts and yet refuse the time required for their accomplishment? First, let us be sure of the facts, and especially of that main fact upon which all the argument involving immensity of time really turns—viz., the contemporaneous existence of man with the mammoth of the plains and the bear of the caverns. The remains of men are certainly buried with those of extinct quadrupeds; but did they live in the same days, or do we see relics of different periods gathered into one locality by natural processes of a later date, or confused by the operations of men? Before replying finally to these questions, further researches of an exact kind are desirable. In judging of this antiquity, in counting the centuries which may have elapsed since smoothed flints fitted with handles of wood were used as chisels and axes by the earliest people of Scandinavia or Helvetia, and flakes of flint were employed to cleanse the skins of the reindeer in the caves of the Dordogne, or stronger tools broke up the ice in the valley of the Somme, we must be careful not to take what is the mark of low civilisation for the indication of very remote time. Toward a right judgment of the length of this scale of human occupation two other lines of evidence may be thought worthy of notice; one founded on the anatomical study of the remains of early men, the other on the laws of language. If the varieties of physical structure in man, and the deviations of language from an original type, be natural effects of time and circumstance, the length of time may be in some degree estimated by the amount of the diversities which are observed to have happened, compared with the variation which is now known to be happening. This process becomes imaginary, unless we assume all mankind to have had one local centre, and one original language. Its results must be erroneous, unless we take fully into account the superior fixity of languages which are represented in writing, and the greater tendency to diversity of every kind which must have prevailed in early times, when geographical impediments were aggravated by dissocial habits of life. It appears, however, certain that some differences of language, organisation, and habits have separated men of apparently unlike races during periods longer than those which rest on historical facts. Related as all living beings are to the element in which they move and breathe, to the mechanical energies of nature which they employ or resist, and to the molecular forces which penetrate and transform them, some general conformity of structure, some frequently-recurring resemblance of function, must be present, and cannot be overlooked. In the several classes this analogy grows stronger, and in the subdivisions of these classes real family affinity is recognised. In the smallest divisions, which have this family relation in the highest degree, there seems to be a line which circumscribes each group, within which variations occur, from food, exercise, climate, and transmitted peculiarities. Often one specific group approaches another, or several others, and a question arises whether, though now distinct, or rather distinguishable, they always have been so from their beginning, or will be always so until their disappearance. No person will be disposed to undervalue the importance of inquiries into these subjects, when he reflects on the many successive races of living forms more or less resembling our existing quadrupeds, reptiles, fishes, and molluscs which appear to have occupied definite and different parts of the depths of ancient time; as now the tiger and the jaguar, the cayman and the gaviol, live on different parts of the terrestrial surface. Is the living elephant of Ceylon the lineal descendant of that mammoth which roamed over Siberia and Europe and North America, or of one of those sub-Himalayan tribes which Dr. Falconer has made known? or was it a species dwelling only in circumpolar regions? Can our domestic cattle, horses and dogs, our beasts of chase and our beasts of prey, be traced back to their source in older types, contemporaries of the urus, megaceros, and hyena on the plains of Europe? If so, what range of variation in structure does it indicate? If not so, by what characters are the living races separated from those of earlier date? Specific questions of this kind must be answered

before the general proposition, that the forms of life are indefinitely variable with time and circumstance, can be even examined by the light of adequate evidence. That such evidence will be gathered and rightly interpreted, I, for one, neither doubt nor fear.

Having stated some of the more important subjects considered by the Association, and the recommendations made by it in the cause of science, the President concluded his address by referring to the valuable labours of the Association since its establishment.

The address was listened to with much attention, and frequently applauded. At its close a vote of thanks was moved by Sir R. Murchison, seconded by the Mayor, and carried by acclamation.

THURSDAY.

On Thursday, the sectional meetings commenced.

In Section A, Mathematical and Physical Science, Mr. W. SPOTTISWOODE, President, Mr. H. SORBY read a paper on a new form of spectrum microscope; Professor RANKINE, on the second law of thermodynamics; Mr. GLAISHER, on luminous meteors, &c.

In B, Chemical Science, Professor MILLER, President, papers were read by Dr. T. PHIPSON, on siccium in iron, and on the sublimed oligist of Vesuvius and its artificial productions; by Dr. VOELCKER, on the composition of a marine border deposit, &c.

In C, Geology, Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, the President, reviewed the progress of geological knowledge since he became connected with the Association on its foundation in 1831. Placing (he said) no stint whatever on the time which geologists must invoke to satisfy their minds as to the countless ages which have elapsed during the accumulations of sediment, I reject as an assumption which is at variance with the numberless proofs of intense disturbance that the mechanical disruptions of former periods, and the overthrow of entire formations, as seen in the Alps and many mountain chains, can be accounted for by any length of action of existing causes. Among the papers afterwards read was one—"On some Ancient Drifts and Old River Beds of Siluria"; and in the discussion to which it gave rise, Professor Phillips, Sir C. Lyell, Sir R. Murchison, and other distinguished geologists took part.

In E, Geography and Ethnology, Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, President, opened the proceedings with a brief address, which was principally a *resumé* of the subjects of the papers to be read.

A paper on "The Exploration of the Holy Land, as proposed by the Palestine Exploration Fund," was read by Mr. George Grove, hon. secretary to the fund. The subject of this paper was—first, to show how little accurate and systematic knowledge we possess of Palestine, notwithstanding the numerous travellers who have visited and described it, and how such a state of things was the result of the inevitable conditions under which they made their visits—haste, ignorance of the language, want of special preparation, and other drawbacks. Next, to prove how much might be expected from a systematic investigation, conducted by competent persons, with full command of time and money, and directed to the various objects of manners and customs, topography, ethnology, natural history, and geology, and applied to the illustration of the Bible—a book which reflected in every page the manners of the time and the face of the country when it was written. Lastly, to announce that an association had been formed for carrying this object into effect, under the patronage of her Majesty and the direction of a committee of the most eminent persons in the country, of all parties lay and clerical, with the Archbishop of York as president. The operations of the Association were to be begun immediately by sending out Captain Wilson, Royal Engineers, to explore certain promising sites in the country.

At the conclusion Sir JOHN BOWRING and Mr. BRACEBRIDGE spoke in favour of the project. The Rev. H. B. TRISTRAM advocated, from his own experience, the investigation of the country east of Jordan, which had always been less disturbed than the west, and where the remains of the ancient sites were therefore likely to be found in more perfect condition. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON did not feel very sanguine that many important remains of the early Jews would be found, but thought it certain that Assyrian remains contemporary with the events in sacred history would be discovered, and that wherever the Assyrians or Babylonians had pitched their camps they undoubtedly erected slabs, or cylinders, or other records, which would be found if searched for, and which could not fail to throw light on the state of the Jews. He reminded the audience that this very important and interesting investigation could not go on without funds.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON read a series of letters which had been written by Mr. S. W. Baker on the discovery of Albert Nyanza. At the conclusion Sir Roderick said a few words in vindication of Captain Speke. He hoped, he said, to see an obelisk erected in London in honour of Speke of the Nile. A vote of thanks was accorded to Sir Roderick Murchison.

The section then passed into the Ethnological Department, in which a paper "On the Origin of the Hungarians" was read by Mr. D. A. VAMBERY.

In F, Statistics and Political Economy, Lord STANLEY, the president, delivered an address on the value and use of statistics.

In G, Mechanical Science, Sir W. ARMSTRONG, the president, in his address remarked upon the mechanical vitality of Birmingham, and on the progress of this branch of science generally. The invention for the hewing of coal by machinery was the most successful step in mechanics this year. Although it might tend to deprive some persons of employment for a time, whatever was likely to economise human labour in the dark and dangerous recesses of coal-mines must be for

the benefit of the community. He regretted there had been no improvement in puddling machinery. Papers would be produced on the Atlantic Cable and on the subject of Regenerative Furnaces, and in these days of rapid consumption of fuel the latter question was regarded as one of the highest importance. Sir William, on concluding this address, read a paper showing the improvements that had been made in the hydraulic machine for the testing of chain cables. There was a good attendance of engineers.

In the evening there was a *soirée* in the magnificent Town-hall, which was lit at times by the magnesium light.

THE EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

The extension of the franchise was under consideration at the meeting of the British Association on Friday. Professor Leone Levi read a paper in which he showed that the number of persons in this country presumably entitled to the vote—that is, the number of adult males—was about 5,000,000. But besides want of age there were other physical incapacities, such as being deaf and dumb, as well as the cases of lunatics, persons sick in hospital, and otherwise bedridden or ill—say 50,000 in all. Intelligence was also wanted. But of 100 men married in 1861, only seventy-five wrote their names, and twenty-five signed the marriage register with marks. There, then, they had 1,250,000 more as not coming up to the lowest standard of intelligence. Immediately allied to ignorance were immorality and crime. The police records showed that in 1864 as many as 469,000 persons were apprehended. Deducting the females and persons not of age, but adding those undergoing punishment, there would be at least a quarter of a million of persons to be classed as criminals. Then there were the paupers, of whom there were 900,000, a third of whom would be adult males. There were 40,000 civil servants, 100,000 men in the army, and some 100,000 male domestic servants. Eliminating all these from the electoral body for special reasons, it would be found that under the most liberal electoral law there would be less than 3,000,000 persons under any circumstances capable of voting. Having referred to the recent Reform Bills introduced, Mr. Levi thought that as a general rule it would be better to give the right of voting to all such men as gradually rose to the surface of society than to grant it to those who by carelessness or intemperance remained in the lower strata of social life. The people had doubtless the means in their hands for gradually advancing to a franchise even higher than 10%. What was wanted was to give every encouragement and stimulus to intelligence and economy. The Professor suggested that a right to vote should be held out as a premium to self-mastery and frugality; and if the State collectively could not undertake to educate and elevate the masses, in his opinion it should at least show that for the exercise of the higher functions of a free man in a free State the citizen must prepare himself by a life unstained in character, high in moral principle, and well trained and enlightened in the great school of constitutional and political Government.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. NEWMARCH supported the appointment of a Royal Commission on Reform. The country felt, he said, that they were as yet, in spite of all their talk about reform, destitute of exact information on many important practical points. Professor FAWCETT did not believe that so large a number of the population would be excluded by reason of their ignorance, though he agreed with Mr. Levi that no man should vote who could not read and write. Neither did he think so many would be found to be disqualified as criminals, and he could not understand why the civil servants of the Crown should be disqualified from voting, believing that in these days it was idle to suppose that they could or would be intimidated if permitted to vote. The permanent maintenance of such a disqualification tended to lower the standing of a particular profession. Nor did he see why even the army and navy, who performed great services to their country, should necessarily be disfranchised. He did not think much would be gained from the appointment of a royal commission. He was anxious that everyone, whatever class he might belong to, should be admitted to the franchise, provided he laboured under no mental or moral disqualification. There were three millions of persons in this country who ought to have votes, and only one million possessed the franchise. He was ready to allow that they should require the elector to be able to read and write, and if that test were adopted, they need have no fear as to the good government of the country, or the security of its great institutions.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LIFE.

In one of the sections, Dr. DAVY contradicted the prevalent belief that people cannot live without a sufficiency of food—a comfortable doctrine in these days of high butchers' bills. He had never found any instance, he said, where, in the adult man, a deficiency of food had, though causing temporary weakness, produced any permanent ill effects. He had not found that any of the gallant men who went out with the Arctic expeditions were permanently injured through shortness of food, nor was there any instance that any of the African travellers suffered by their privations. As an instance of this, Dr. Davy cited the late Captain Speke, and read extracts from his diary to show the straits to which he had been reduced by shortness of food. There were some who even believed that a certain amount of fasting was beneficial, and a writer had said that there was no enormous display of abstinence in living for seven days on water and salt. The same writer had stated that he had lived for seven days upon water

alone without any great loss of energy. He (Dr. Davy) believed that all sound men might be benefited by an occasional fast. Deficiency of food, especially of fresh vegetables, was productive of scurvy, accompanied by diseased blood and loss of strength, yet how quickly did these symptoms yield to more generous diet. During the period of the distress in Lancashire, instead of there being found to be any serious effects arising from the shortness of food, the people were found to be in improved health, and he believed there was a diminished mortality; and yet it must have been a fact that they were reduced to very great extremities. Those who connected disease (the doctor went on), and especially pulmonary consumption, with spare diet, generally referred as instances for sustaining their view to needlewomen and nuns; but it must be remembered that there were causes which affected these classes besides diet—with the former such as bad and unventilated lodgings, overwork, and not least, want of mental exhilaration, and with the latter similar circumstances in many cases. The speaker then proceeded to argue that the excess of diet in gaols really fed the prison population, as vagrants and others were in the habit of looking upon it rather as a place of refuge and comfort to be sought out in the winter season and bad weather. In conclusion, Dr. Davy urged that an inquiry should be instituted to determine exactly the lowest scale of diet that could be used in prisons, so as not necessarily to engender permanent injury to the constitution.

THE NEGRO RACE.

In the Ethnological Department a paper was read by Mr. Craufurd on Occidental or Western Negroes, the drift of which may be gathered from the discussion which followed. Dr. JAMES HUNT protested against the doctrine put forward by Mr. Craufurd, that negro bondage appears to be almost justified by complexion, and combated the statement that many writers had represented the negro as a pithecoïd animal, a link between the ape and humanity. He also stated that there exists abundant evidence of the dying out of the negro race under conditions of hybridity—that Mr. Craufurd's account of the internal anatomy of the negro was wholly incorrect, and concluded by an expression of astonishment that the author of the paper should quote Mr. Huxley in favour of his views, when Mr. Huxley had so unequivocally committed himself to the theory of the ape-origin of humanity. Mr. CONWAY followed, and stated that having lived some four-and-twenty years in the Southern States, he had many opportunities of observing the negro, and of estimating his abilities. The peculiar odour emitted by the negro commented on by Mr. Craufurd, was only found offensive when the negro was offensive enough to be free. Negro maids slept with the Southern ladies, drove out with them in their carriages, and nursed their children, while there was abundant ethnological evidence that the white race associated with the black on very intimate terms. He wished to know what authority Mr. Craufurd had for stating that the African elephant had been domesticated by the Carthaginians. With regard to another piece of evidence adduced as proof of the inferiority of the negro, viz., that he had never produced an original alphabet, he would remind Mr. Craufurd that there were probably not more than twelve original types of alphabet in existence, and that none of the races of Western Europe had invented one for themselves. The statement itself, however, was incorrect, for Dr. Livingstone had found a race in Africa which had invented an alphabet, and the language of the Gaboon was not only a very musical language, but could be expressed in native written characters. Mr. Craufurd had also said that the negro knew only how to work iron among the metals. He had seen a large collection of gold ornaments made by negroes, which showed great skill in working the precious metals. It was objected also that the custom of selling slaves out of their country was a proof of the degradation of the negroes; but Mr. Craufurd had omitted to say what he thought of the Europeans who conducted the same traffic. To say that the Red Indian was superior to the negro also seemed a great mistake. He had nearly 150 books written by negroes, and he had never heard of any Red Indian who was worthy to rank with such men as Toussaint L'Ouverture. On the whole, he was inclined to agree with Professor Huxley, that the negro approaches more to the English type in the shape of the skull, &c., than any other of the savage tribes. Mr. C. C. BLAKE observed that Mr. Craufurd had declared that no anatomical differences existed between the skeletons of the horse, ass, zebra, and quagga, entirely ignoring the fact that every bone of each of these animals was far more easily distinguishable than the bones of the various races of men. There was no evidence either that the African elephant ever had been domesticated by any people. It was said also that the skull of the negro was like that of the Abyssinian. There was no skull of any Abyssinian in any European museum, and unless Mr. Craufurd had evolved one out of his own moral consciousness, he had no idea how he came to know anything about the matter. In conclusion, he expressed his regret that year after year statements should be made before the British Association which were not based on recorded facts. Mr. REDDIE and Mr. TAIT having addressed the meeting, Mr. CRAUFURD, in reply, stated that after the second Punic War the Carthaginians were required to enter into an agreement not to tame any more elephants, and there could be no doubt that African elephants were alluded to. As to alphabets, there were at least fifty original types. He also made some discursive remarks on other points, hybridity, &c., and concluded with an account of the Fijians. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON then

summed up the discussion, expressing his adherence to Mr. Conway's view, as to the very limited number of original alphabets.

SATURDAY.

This day was mainly devoted to excursions, though there were animated discussions in the Ethnological department on the not very inviting subject of Cannibalism, introduced by Mr. CRAWFURD. Professor RAWLINSON protested against the assumption by Mr. Craufurd that they all rose from a state of barbarism. He held that man was created in a state of considerable civilisation, and that whereas many of the races declined—some even into absolute barbarism, others—among which might be named the Egyptian and Jewish—never declined into anything like a barbarous condition.

Dr. HUNT (President of the Anthropological Society) disputed several of Mr. Craufurd's statements, and proceeded to say that as we were only beginning to learn the primitive history of man, such unsupported statements as those of Mr. Craufurd, were likely to produce much more harm than good upon science. He equally objected to the statement of Professor Rawlinson, that man was created with considerable civilisation; and, in fact, there was about as much evidence in support of the one theory as the other.

In Section G, Mechanical Science, a paper which attracted much attention was read by Mr. HENRY BESSEMER, "On the Manufacture of Cast Steel; its Progress and Employment as a Substitute for Wrought Iron." The paper concluded by stating that cast steel was now being used as a substitute for iron to a great and rapidly-increasing extent. There were now seventeen extensive Bessemer steel works in Great Britain. There were at present erected and in course of erection in England no less than sixty converting vessels, each capable of producing from three to ten tons at a single charge. When in regular operation, these vessels were capable of producing fully 6,000 tons of steel weekly, or equal to fifteen times the entire production of cast steel in Great Britain before the introduction of the Bessemer process. The average selling price of this steel is at least 20*l.* per ton below the average price at which cast steel was sold at the period mentioned. With the present means of production, therefore, a saving of no less than 6,240,000*l.* per annum might be effected in Great Britain alone, even in the present infant state of the steel manufacture. Dr. FAIRBAIRN had no doubt that the improvements introduced by Mr. Bessemer would lead to material changes in the manufacture and use of iron. The MAYOR (Mr. H. WIGGIN) said he had paid great attention to the invention of Mr. Bessemer, and he was convinced it was one of the greatest improvements that had been introduced in connection with metallurgy for many years.

The greater part of the members of the Association, however, took part in the excursions of the day. There were four separate trips. The first was to Wroxeter and Shrewsbury; the second to the Wrekin and the neighbouring quarries; the third to Wenlock and Buildwas; and the last to Coalbrookdale. The various parties met at the last-named place and partook of the hospitalities of the Seven Valley Field Club. The journey back to Birmingham was accomplished under railway difficulties and delays which would be ludicrous if they were not alarming. The midland metropolis was not reached till near midnight.

MONDAY.

In the section of Economic Science, Mr. DAVID MORRIS read a paper on the "Past and Present Productive Power of Cotton Machinery," which showed that as machinery was more and more perfected and more extensively applied in the manufacture of cotton goods, the employment of human labour in this branch of industry and also its rate of remuneration proportionately increased.

Mr. VIVIAN, J.P. for the county of Devon, read a paper on the admission of illegitimate children into workhouses as a means of preventing infanticide. He said the best mode of carrying out his suggestions was a question for the legislature, but he thought that power should be given to the Poor-law Board to relax the present law experimentally, not only in regard to illegitimate children, but also, in special cases, to legitimate children. The Poor-law seem to offer the only machinery for carrying out anything approaching to the founding system, private and irresponsible benevolence having been always found to aggravate infant mortality, as well as the temptation to immorality.

The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be in favour of the suggestion.

Professor ROGERS read a long paper on the Patent Laws and Copyright, which he condemned. Mr. FELLOWS maintained that the patent laws encouraged rather than discouraged invention, and thought that, in mentioning in support of his views the cases of Mr. Bessemer and Mr. Whitworth, Professor Rogers had hit upon most unfortunate instances for his own argument. Mr. Bessemer had spent 10,000*l.* in perfecting his patent rights. Mr. VIGNOLES said that the difficulty which inventors experienced in getting their inventions tried by the manufacturer lay at the root of that whole question, and went far to show the impolicy of the present law.

Mr. NEWMARCH thought that if a man could satisfy a properly constituted tribunal that he had discovered a really new and useful invention, the exclusive right of property in it for a certain time should be in fairness guaranteed to him. The principle of patent law was sound, and upheld by the great bulk of public opinion, but its present administration was certainly

a farce and a delusion. (Hear, hear.) A complete reform was needed in the Patent-office; the fees received there should be turned to the best account, and there should also be a complete museum and catalogue of patents, with a perfect means of specification and of registration, together with a duly constituted tribunal for determining questions relating to patents. (Hear.) The sense of the section was decidedly favourable to an amendment of the Patent Laws, and Lord Houghton went so far as to hope that Lord Stanley, chairman of the section, would bring the whole subject before Parliament in the next session.

Mr. GLAISHER read the report of the Balloon Committee, which contained the following interesting passage:—

Three winter ascents have been made from Woolwich, all tending to confirm the previous conclusions of the scientific aeronaut, that the decrease of temperature on leaving the earth is not the same in winter as in summer, and that gradually the thermometer in the sun and in the shade showed the same reading. To what result did this lead? From these experiments we may infer that the heat rays from the sun pass through space without loss, and become effective only where wanted, and in proportion to the density of the atmosphere, or the amount of water present through which they pass, and if so, the proportion of heat received, as Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, may be the same as that received on the earth; if the constituents of their atmospheres be the same as that of the earth, and greater if the density be greater, or that the effective solar heat of Jupiter and Saturn may be greater than at any of the inferior planets, Mercury, or Venus, notwithstanding their far greater distance from the sun. Now, if this be true, the result is so important as to outweigh in value all the time and money yet devoted to these experiments. If it be true, there will be no need to refer to the old law of radiant heat, namely, that of the inverse square of the distance as applying to the temperature of the different planets, a law which gives to the service of the sun such an intense heat, far beyond any we have the power of producing, and in such an amount, that no theory that I have seen advanced would seem capable to supply the continued demand.

The Geographical Section attracted a large meeting. North Polar expeditions first came under notice, Mr. C. R. MARKHAM advocating the Smith's Sound route, and Admiral E. OMMANNEY the Spitzbergen route. Admiral BELCHER supported the latter course, remarking that for twenty-two years nothing new of any note had been discovered in the Polar Regions. The PRESIDENT observed that it was probably in consequence of this difference of opinion that the Government declined to do anything at present.

Mr. T. WRIGHT, in discussing on the true assignment of the bronze weapons, &c., supposed to indicate a bronze age in Western and Northern Europe, held that the division of prehistoric time into stone, bronze, and iron ages, was contradicted by archaeological science. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK defended the views contained in his book on the subject, and pointed out data to show that there was clearly a period when bronze was used almost to the exclusion of iron. No doubt when a Roman found a bronze sword he would prize it highly, and retain it as long as he could; and he thought it was an argument against Mr. Wright himself to show that a few bronze implements were found in the iron age. All else that had been advanced might be referred to the period of transition from bronze to iron. Mr. EVANS supported the conclusions of the hon. baronet. Mr. BURKE advocated the importance of the services rendered by the Northern archaeologists.

The geologists were engaged nearly all day in discussing the features of Staffordshire, and the discussions in the Chemical section were of a very technical description.

After the rising of the sections, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayor gave a banquet in the Town Hall to about 300 members of the Association.

It has been decided that the Association will hold its meeting for 1866 at Nottingham.

THE TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

Captain Wirz's trial for starving, maltreating, and torturing the Federal prisoners under his care at Andersonville, Georgia, is proceeding at Washington. The evidence for the prosecution already given is very strong. Dr. Bates, a Confederate surgeon, gave evidence that the prisoners used to crowd round him to beg a bone or a teaspoonful of salt, that they were covered with vermin, and that he had always to examine himself when he left them to free himself from vermin, that "fifty or seventy-five per cent." of those who died might have been saved had they been properly treated, that they suffered from scurvy, dropsy, gangrene, pneumonia, and the class of diseases due to filth and want of nourishment, and that he had received a slight reprimand for calling attention to the state of the prison. All Dr. Bates's evidence was given in a spirit as favourable as possible to the officers of the prison, and especially to the governor, Captain Wirz.

On the 26th ultimo the examination of Dr. Barrows, formerly surgeon of the 27th Massachusetts Infantry, was given, and the testimony of another witness, Robert M. Kellogg, who was also a prisoner at Andersonville, was taken. "Their evidence (says the *Herald*) corroborated in full all that has heretofore been spoken and written of the horrors and sufferings of that dreadful prison pen. The captives were starved and tortured to death, and the dead bodies were sometimes left lying where they had breathed their last for three days, poisoning the atmosphere, and rendering it almost intolerable to the living. Two hundred and seven men died

in one day in August, 1864. The rations supplied, rotten as in many cases they were, were not sufficient in quantity to long sustain life. The men were compelled to lie in dirt, filth, raggedness, and almost nakedness, on the bare ground, in the freezing cold and the scorching heat, and in the morning, where a party was huddled together, the dead were frequently found mingled with the living. Those who were not killed by this course of treatment were reduced to skeletons, while many were eaten up with gangrene, and others lost limbs. On one occasion thirty-two out of a squad of ninety men, to which Mr. Kellogg belonged, were unable to stand, when ordered to form in line, owing to weakness from scurvy and diarrhoea. Nearly three hundred out of four hundred who accompanied him to Andersonville died a few days after they were paroled, and the Twenty-fourth New York Battery was nearly annihilated in the prison.

On the 28th the testimony was taken of several persons who had undergone confinement under Wirz's charge, all of whom bore witness to the sufferings, horrors, filth, and wretchedness at Andersonville. Among the witnesses was Sergeant Boston Corbett, who, it will be remembered, shot the assassin of President Lincoln. Mr. Corbett testified, in addition to the cruelties inflicted on the captives, to having seen Wirz coolly shoot men for merely requesting a release for a few minutes from the poisoned atmosphere of their goal to breathe the pure air outside.

According to the latest accounts, Wirz's counsel had again abandoned his case on account of difficulties with the Court, but at the prisoner's earnest solicitations they resumed the defence. The captain himself, in a letter to the *New York News*, has appealed to the public for pecuniary assistance to conduct his defence.

The striking out of the name of General Lee from the indictment is viewed with satisfaction by a large class. It is said to have been chiefly owing to General Grant's solicitations.

The numerous reports which have been recently published from various quarters, confirming the narrative of the brutalities inflicted by the Confederates on Federal prisoners, have induced Mr. Benjamin, late Secretary of State of the Southern Government, to pen a letter to a contemporary, in which he seeks to exculpate Mr. Jefferson Davis from complicity in cruelties, the perpetration of which he does not venture directly to deny. He affirms that Mr. Davis throughout the whole of the war, and when under circumstances of the greatest irritation, most determinedly refused, in the face of the majority of his Cabinet, to sanction any act of an unworthy character, and that even when public sentiment in the South called for retaliatory measures upon the prisoners who had fallen into their hands and were implicated in the Dahlgren conspiracy, he refused to consent to their trial as assassins, and insisted upon their being treated as prisoners of war. Mr. Benjamin volunteers the statement that he is in possession of other facts bearing on "the subject, that could not fail to interest all who are desirous of seeing justice done to the illustrious man of whose present condition (he says) I will not trust myself to speak."

Admiral H. A. Wise positively denies Mr. Benjamin's statement that young Colonel Dahlgren in his raid upon Richmond had instructions to murder President Davis and his colleagues, and burn down that capital. He says:—

But with reference to the papers found upon the body, can it be possible Mr. Benjamin is not aware that the document which it was presumed he had lithographed in *fac-simile* and distributed abroad was a forgery, and so clumsily executed that it scarcely resembled the writing of Dahlgren, and even the signature was misapprehended? This forgery was exposed with bitter indignation by Admiral Dahlgren, the father of the dead colonel, published far and wide in the United States, and never to my knowledge was the miserable, unmanly trick to defame the reputation of a gallant soldier even palliated by the press or people of Richmond.

The sole object of Dahlgren's expedition was the release of our suffering soldiers from the dens of the Libby Prison, as he told me on parting, expecting and prepared to sacrifice youth, hopes, and life in that noble attempt; and, no doubt, had he succeeded in reaching the ground for operations, he would have made his sabre felt as he had before in many a dashing charge on all who stood in his path, but not to "assassinate the President and the heads of the Cabinet," as Mr. Benjamin asserts. No, such a thought never entered the brain or reached the true heart of that brave boy, and Mr. Benjamin will have to produce more of his "numerous facts bearing on the subject" before he can cite a similar case to that of Dahlgren in justification of the cruelties perpetrated upon Federal prisoners.

THE NEGRO DIFFICULTY IN AMERICA.

Writing on the 22nd of August, the *New York correspondent of the Daily News* says that there is an ugly look about the negro question—so ugly, that even those who were loudest in crying that things were going perfectly well at the South are unable any longer to deny that the situation is alarming.

The determination of a large number of the whites not to allow the policy of emancipation to be carried out, if they can prevent it by any means whatever, is daily becoming more manifest. There is, of course, every disposition on the part both of the Southern Unionists and the Northern supporters of the President to put a good face on the matter, and keep out of sight every fact which would tend to raise suspicion of the sincerity of the professions of alacrity in returning to the Union which continually reach us from the South; but in spite of all this, very disagreeable revelations

find their way into the papers every day. The following, for instance, from the *Southern Christian Intelligencer* of August 5, is not pleasant reading for hot weather:—

"If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill-treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exist. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of the brutal murders which foot up to aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small fraction of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. Seriously speaking, it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington.

"If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings, is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the coloured race which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the nation will be punished by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and disunion, or a pestilence which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead."

And the *Raleigh Progress* of August 16 tells the following in a very matter-of-fact way:—

We learn from Colonel Lawrence, Commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Colonel Lawrence, were as follows:—The former owners of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbours with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers was sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

As you know, the whole of Sherman's and the greater part of Grant's army has been disbanded. Scanty garrisons have been left at a few points along the sea-coast, such as Charleston and Savannah, and at one or two points in the interior of each State. But these are really barely sufficient to prevent the assembling of large bodies of armed men in their vicinity. As a police force they are to all intents and purposes useless. There are districts of two hundred miles square in the South in which there is not a Federal soldier to be found; so that the negroes, under the system now in operation, practically receive no protection whatever, and are at the mercy of their old owners. They either remain in a state closely bordering on slavery, or emerge from it at the risk of being treated as *feræ naturæ*. I have not the least doubt that we do not hear one-third of the outrages inflicted upon the freedmen.

In a subsequent letter the same writer thus sums up the "platforms" adopted by the Democratic conventions for the autumn state elections.

They are evidently greatly embarrassed by the absence from the President's policy of all salient points of attack. For instance, they cannot but approve of his resolution to allow the individual States to regulate the suffrage in their own way; but on the other hand, though they object strongly to martial law and the suspension of the habeas corpus now that the war is over, they cannot very well find fault with the interference of the military for the protection of the freedmen without implicitly consenting to the restoration of slavery, for it is plain that if the black population of the South were left dependent on the local authorities for their security, they would be free only in name. The "platforms" are mostly made up, therefore, of declamation against arbitrary arrests, military trials at the North, against negro suffrage, and in favour of general terms of peace, fraternity, and reconciliation. They are evidently determined to concentrate their whole force upon the point on which they are likely to be able to use it with most effect—namely, the admission of the Southern members to Congress next December. It is on this that the great battle of parties will be fought. The Democrats will make a desperate effort to have all members from those Southern States which have by that time adopted constitutions admitted to seats in both houses without further question, or the exaction of any condition whatever touching their constitution beyond the recognition in them of the abolition of slavery. On this there were to be a great trial of strength.

The Republicans, on the other hand, intend to hold out resolutely against the admission of representatives or senators from any State the constitution of which does not confer the franchise on the negro, and secure him the right of testifying in courts of justice. That the revolted States will, in the present state of public feeling there, consent to insert any such provisions, there is very little hope, and the mind of the Republican leaders at the North is therefore a good deal "exercised" in endeavouring to discover some means of imposing them on the South as obligations, without waiting for assent. One of these, I think, I have already mentioned, namely, the submission to the Supreme Court of a case, designed to draw from it such a construction of the phrase, "Republican form" of Government, as used in the Federal constitution, as would enable the Federal Government to set aside any provision of a State constitution excluding a man from the poll on account of his colour. The other is to get Congress to assume the power of defining what a republican form of government is, as a necessary deduction from the obligation imposed on the general government by the constitution

of guaranteeing such form of government to the several States, and also to use the power bestowed on it of regulating elections, to decide who in all the States shall exercise the franchise. The arguments in favour of this course are, in my mind, much more weighty than those in favour of the other, and will commend themselves more readily to the popular mind. So that I think you will witness early in the session an attempt to secure the passage of a "general election law" which will settle the question of negro suffrage out of hand.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, NEAR CROYDON.

This interesting family of orphans, numbering, with their officers and attendants, 223, were lately treated to an entertainment in the delightful grounds of F. J. Sargood, Esq., at Broad Green, Croydon, that gentleman having generously invited them, and provided, at his own expense, the refreshments, &c. The children arrived at Mr. Sargood's residence about midday, where they were most kindly welcomed by Mrs. Sargood, and her daughter, Mrs. Williams; after saluting whom they walked in procession through the charming and extensive grounds, which present in luxuriant growth, fruits, shrubs, trees, and flowers of every hue and kind, most enchantingly arranged. After enjoying this, the children returned to the lawn, and were refreshed with wine or milk, as they preferred, biscuits, &c. Then, resorting to the meadow, the afternoon was spent in cheerful games, and at five o'clock a sumptuous supply of tea, ham sandwiches, and cake, was served out under a spacious marquee. The games were resumed for a while, and at seven o'clock all reassembled near the house, and, before their benevolent host and hostess, and a numerous company of guests, sang several glees, played several cheerful airs upon their band, heartily cheered Mr. and Mrs. Sargood, and terminated their entertainment by singing a hymn, and the National Anthem. At eight o'clock the family were seen into a special train to return home, whilst the guests, including Henry Harvey, Esq., and Dr. Rose, two of the board of managers, with several of the principal officers, remained to partake of Mr. Sargood's further hospitality, and converse on matters of interest to the institution. Dr. Rose reminded the company of the past benefactions of Mr. Sargood, and of the stimulus he once imparted to collecting funds by contributing a guinea to every lady's purse who would undertake to collect four guineas in addition; the result was very successful. Mr. Harvey acknowledged the courtesy and liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Sargood. The interest excited among the guests by the visit of the children was manifested by one gentleman contributing twenty-five guineas towards liquidating the debt on the building. We ought not to omit to mention that this institution receives children from the nurse's arms. Many of the little ones are very young,—the youngest only fifteen months old. Of these younger ones—under eight years of age—six were brought into the drawing-room, and recited a humorous dialogue, written expressly for them; and the articulation, emphasis, and expression with which they took their parts were remarkably pleasing and somewhat extraordinary for such juveniles. Mr. Sargood took his farewell of the guests by expressing his great satisfaction with the day's proceedings, having previously told the children that he thanked them for coming, and promised to repeat his generous invitation next year.

THE CATTLE-PLAGUE.

A precautionary measure, in the form of an Order in Council, appears in Friday's *Gazette*, prohibiting from this date the removal of horned cattle, or parts of them, from any port in Great Britain to any port in Ireland.

A Home-office circular intimates that the Lords of the Treasury will be prepared to meet the expense of inspectors under certain prescribed circumstances.

Reports from nearly all parts of the country continue to announce the spread of the disease, and in many places it has been decided not to hold the annual shows in consequence of the danger of contagion. Farmers have also announced their intention not to attempt the fattening of cattle this year owing to the risk they run of losing the animals.

The fatal results of the cattle-disease in the case of a herd belonging to Miss Burdett Coutts, at Highgate, has excited much attention. The herd consisted of twenty Ayrshire cows of the purest breed, and one Alderney bull. The animals were untainted by any foreign admixture, were in a perfectly healthy condition, and were supplied with food and water of the purest and best kind. Holly Farm was, in fact, a model dairy establishment. The sheds were airy, well ventilated, lime-washed, gravelled and clean. The water was pure, the fodder plentiful and good, the herd kept from democratic mixture, and yet the disease swept suddenly upon it, carried off nineteen of the cows, leaving the remaining one in a very sickly state, while, strange to say, the bull was exempt from attack.

A number of cattle belonging to Earl Granville at Golder's-green, on the Finchley-road, have also suffered severely from the disease. In two sheds, containing respectively forty-eight and thirty-five cows,—eighty-one cows, that is all but two, died, of which last, one recovered and the other was not attacked. These sheds were the best, and best ventilated. In the other two sheds, of inferior advantages and only forty yards from the infected sheds, no cows have been attacked. Lord Granville's bailiff, Mr. Panter, had adopted all the usual precautions,—a liberal use

of chloride of lime, giving a little nitre in the cows' water, and painting their noses with tar—but to no purpose. The one convalescent cow was not treated for two days, and then, when symptoms of weakness set in, had a bottle of brandy with ginger and some ale. But the same treatment failed in other cases. All the water for these cows came through a rusty iron pipe, so that the iron tonic was tried (without effect) on all alike.

The Sanitarium Committee of the Corporation met on Saturday at the Mansion House, when subscriptions to the compensation fund to the amount of nearly 1,300*l.*, including 1,000*l.* voted by the Common Council, were acknowledged. A motion ordering the immediate construction of three sanitariums—one for the north-east, one for the north-west, and one for the south of London—was carried unanimously.

The City of London Compensation Committee have resolved that compensation shall only be awarded in cases of loss which had arisen since, and not before, the first contribution of 1,000*l.* to the fund by the Corporation of London, and in cases where the cow-keepers and owners give forthwith information to the Metropolitan Cattle Plague Committee at the Mansion-house of animals belonging to them having been affected by the disease, in order to their being removed without delay to the sanitariums which are being established in various parts of the metropolis to meet the emergency, and, if possible, prevent the spread of the epidemic. The owners will then be asked to part with the animals so stricken at prices estimated by experienced veterinary inspectors, and the cattle will be removed in ambulances to be expressly provided for the purpose by the committee to the sanitariums and subjected to treatment with a view to cure. At all events, they will in that way be separated from the rest of the herds which are free from the disease.

The announcement to the effect that the cattle-plague had broken out in the County Donegal is happily unfounded. There was a murrain, but not the plague, among some cattle in the neighbourhood of Letterkenny, and a feeling of thankfulness and relief is again experienced.

The murrain still makes way in Scotland. In the Edinburgh dairies since Friday, there have been reported fourteen cases of rinderpest—two new byres having been visited by the disease. In the Glasgow dairies, the disease seems to be spreading rapidly, there being now no fewer than from twelve to fifteen affected. In one or two cases it has entirely cleared out the stock. It is somewhat remarkable that the eastern district, where the distemper first made its appearance, is the one to which, as yet, it is almost exclusively confined. The plague has also found its way into the neighbouring country.

The French Minister of Agriculture has addressed a report to the Emperor upon the English cattle-plague; and in consequence of this report decrees have been published, prohibiting the importation of cattle, hides, &c., from England or any of the countries where the disease is supposed to exist.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court left the Castle of Rosenau, Coburg, on Tuesday last, and stopped for the night at the seat of the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, near Darmstadt. In this town, on Wednesday, her Majesty was visited by the King of Prussia, who staid about half an hour. In the evening the royal party left by special train for Ostend, where the Queen visited the King of the Belgians, whose health is much improved. On Thursday afternoon her Majesty embarked on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and reached Greenhithe about seven o'clock on Friday morning, and Windsor about noon. Her Majesty and the royal family were well, but much fatigued by the heat experienced on the journey.

On Saturday, Queen Emma of Hawaii, attended by the royal suite, left the metropolis on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and returned to town in the evening.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in England from the Continent on Saturday.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Saturday afternoon for Brockett Hall, Herts. In consequence of an attack of gout, his lordship has been obliged to give up his intention of opening the Working Men's Industrial Exhibition at Bristol on the 19th inst.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Bright, is at present visiting Mr. Bass, M.P., at Glen Tulchan, Strathspey. He was present at a grand ball held there on the evening of Tuesday. He employs himself principally fishing in the Spey.—*Scotsman*.

It is announced that Earl Granville, President of the Council, is shortly to be married to Miss Castalia Campbell, sister of Mr. Walter Campbell of Islay, of Lady Mackenzie of Gairloch, and Mrs. Davenport-Bromley.

On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, the Queen, royal family, and Court, left Windsor station, in the presence of a large number of people, for Balmoral, which place was reached yesterday afternoon. Earl Russell, as Minister, will, it is understood, join the Court at Balmoral, where her Majesty is likely to reside for about seven weeks, and then return to Windsor.

Early on Sunday the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, paid a visit to their uncle, the King of the Belgians, at Ostend, and embarked in the afternoon on board the Osborne yacht. They reached the Nore after an

excessively boisterous passage, with contrary winds and rough sea, and arrived at Marlborough House about noon.

Lord Russell, it is stated, has acknowledged the despatch apprising the British Government of the arrangements recently made for the disposal of Schleswig and Holstein, and in reply has expressed his gratification at learning that such arrangements are not intended to be permanent.

Lady, &c.

ELOPEMENT OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER WITH A GROOM.—At the Wandsworth Police-court, on Wednesday, George Smith, aged eighteen years, of short stature, who had a very boyish appearance, was placed in the dock before Mr. Ingham charged with the abduction of a young lady named Crosse, and also with robbery, under the following circumstances:—The Rev. Robert Crosse, Rector of Ockham, said his daughter's name was Alice Caroline, and she was twenty years of age in June last. She had been living with him until the night, or, strictly speaking, the morning, of the 26th ult. He missed her from the house. He knew the prisoner. He had been groom and general servant in his house. He had sent him away on the Thursday previously. Witness recognised a box and articles in the prisoner's possession when arrested as belonging to his daughter. Mr. Crosse was then questioned with reference to property vested in his daughter. He said that on her coming of age she would be entitled to a moiety of about 2,600*l.*, also to further prospects on the death of her mother and himself, of which his daughter was in the habit of speaking. Mr. Ingham having expressed a desire to examine the young lady, she was placed in the witness-box. She is a slight, lady-like young woman, having a girlish appearance. She did not exhibit any symptoms of nervousness, and kept her gaze fixed upon the prisoner. In answer to the magistrate, Miss Crosse said she was not prepared to say whether she or the young man made the first advance; she thought they were about equal. Her story of the elopement was told with the greatest candour. "I think," she said, "I proposed to leave the house. There had been a great row, and I was unhappy, and I wished to leave. I arranged it. He (the groom) was sent away at a minute's notice. I saw him in the passage when he was leaving, and I merely told him to come the night after to my bedroom window. I lit papers in the window, and he came up outside. I think he was in the lane. I told him I should go away. I put my things out of the window, and then I got out myself. I scrambled out somehow, as I had no assistance. I think he helped me a little when I got nearly down. I think I was slipping down, and he held me. Nothing further took place, except that we walked together to the station. I did not know where I was going, but I thought I was going to London. I proposed walking to Weybridge station. It is a distance of about five miles and a half along the road. We walked there together. We took a mail train to London, and I paid the fare. We went to Waterloo station, from thence to a coffee-house in the city, where we had some coffee. We went to Doctors' Commons for a license of marriage. He applied for it. We could not have it without my father's consent. I did not hear what was said, as I was not present. He told me that afterwards. We came straight to Wandsworth. I proposed Wandsworth, as I thought it would be more convenient. I have often been through Wandsworth. We took lodgings at Mrs. Wiggins' from seeing a card in her window." Mrs. Wiggins described how the young people came to her house, how she questioned them whether they really were "man and wife," as she thought they looked more like brother and sister, and how she was sure all the time they lived with her that the lady was "a real lady." The magistrate had no doubt that Miss Crosse gave her consent to the elopement, but doubted whether as a matter of law a young lady under age was competent to give it. He therefore adjourned the case, but admitted the defendant to bail, and the poor boy was led out of court by his sureties, the report says, "in a half-fainting and hysterical condition." Miss Crosse went away with her relations, but refused to return to Ockham Rectory, and eventually consented to remain with the family of Inspector Lovelace, who is a very respectable officer, for a few days, and who promised that she should not have any commune with her youthful lover. It is fully expected that on the next examination, which is appointed for this day, the case will not be proceeded with.

Miscellaneous News.

A DWARF ENGINE.—One of the most curious articles of the Wakefield Exhibition is, perhaps, a steam-engine and boiler in miniature, and described as the "smallest engine in the world." It stands nearly two inches in height, and is covered with a glass shade. The fly-wheel is made of gold, with steel arms, and makes 7,000 revolutions per minute. The engine and boiler are fastened together with thirty-eight screws and bolts, the whole weighing fourteen grains, or under one quarter of an ounce. The manufacturer says of it that the evaporation of six drops of water will drive the engine eight minutes. It is designed and made by a clock manufacturer.

FILIOUS PULCHER.—At the last examination for the Indian Civil Service there was, if a darkly-whispered rumour be true, one candidate who was

no other than the son of Calcraft the hangman. He was moreover a successful candidate, though as he had the prudence to assume another name, the fact is not generally known. It is a somewhat startling reflection that the son of the public executioner may one day be Governor-General of India. The father, we know, is fond of elevated situations, but we scarcely expected to see the son rise to a height compared to which Haman's gallows were but a signpost.—*Correspondent of Western Morning News*.

PALMERSTON ON UNIVERSITY TESTS.—Taking his stand deliberately on the high ground of justice and right, he also, on more than one occasion, brought telling illustration and anecdote to his service. The following incident, given on his authority in the House of Commons, must have produced, or at least might have produced, a considerable impression even upon the most bigoted of his fellow-members:—"These titles (university degrees) have a real value with regard to the future prospects in professional life. We all know that, with regard to the learned professions of physic and law, to which many members of the university devote themselves, a degree is an essential help to future advancement. I remember having heard within the very walls of the university, in the hall of Trinity College, a striking illustration of the value of a university degree. The late Lord Erskine, with that forcible and impassioned eloquence with which he adorned the most trifling circumstance upon which he touched, was explaining how he ascribed all his professional success to the fact of his having obtained a degree at Cambridge. He said that, having taken to the law somewhat later in life than usual, and feeling dispirited and disheartened by the long probation through which he should have to pass, he was about to renounce the profession in disgust, when it was suggested to him that if he went down to Cambridge, and took out the degree to which his previous studies had entitled him, it would greatly shorten his period of probation, and be of essential service to him in other respects. He went down and took his degree—he was encouraged to persevere—and he mainly attributed to that degree the distinguished eminence which he afterwards attained. If Lord Erskine had happened to be a Dissenter, the English bar would have lost one of its brightest ornaments. This, then, is unquestionably a great grievance towards the Dissenters, that they should not be permitted to take degrees; but it is still more severe hardship as far as the public are concerned, because it checks the supply of persons qualified to discharge those functions to which they are called, to the service of the community. But the injury to the Dissenter can be measured, as far as it is possible to measure the sufferings of a wounded spirit, irritated by undeserved mortification. The injury to the public cannot be measured, because we cannot know the amount of talent diverted from its proper application, and of genius quenched without being allowed to shine in its natural career."—*McGilchrist's Life of Lord Palmerston*.

THE CHINESE GIANT.—This tall gentleman, by name Chang-Woo-Gow, had "a reception" on Wednesday, at the Manor House, Newington, London, which was kindly placed at his disposal by Mr. R. Whitfield. In his suite there are Mr. Marquis Chisholm, acting aide-de-camp, Chang's wife and female attendant, two other Chinamen, and Chung Mou, or rebel boy—a dwarf. No Chinese curiosities were shown at the reception. Chang himself is to be the main attraction of a show which is to be held at the Egyptian Hall, or elsewhere. Although only nineteen years of age, he is seven feet eight inches in height. He is good-looking for a Chinaman, and possesses the air of dignity so remarkable in his countrymen, if placed in anything like favourable circumstances. He wears the handsomely-embroidered dress of a mandarin, of we forget what rank. He "chin-chined" his visitors like a king, and constantly fanned himself like a Chinaman. The Chinese use of the fan is worth learning; it is, at the same time, graceful and useful. The contrast to Chang is a rebel boy—Chung Mou—who is thirty years of age, and only three feet high. He is not a very attractive specimen of humanity. Chang's wife is nineteen years of age. She has the simple, placid, insincere countenance of the ordinary Chinese woman. Her feet are of the small, distorted sort; some of the China women, in the north, have the smallest and most perfectly formed natural feet in the world, say at Shanghai or Ningpo, or anywhere between or adjacent. It is true that their faces and figures are the opposite of good, but they are gentle, simple, harmless creatures, with very smooth skins and elaborately got-up hair. In this little show of six Chinese there are also the *quasi* maid of the *quasi* Mrs. Chang. The maid is a needlessly ugly woman. There are likewise two Chinamen on the establishment—one is Kwan Tung, a compradore, *i.e.*, a sort of house steward, manager, or factor. He seems to be about twenty-five or thirty years of age. He is said to be a Christian disciple of Dr. Henderson, missionary at Shanghai. He writes English perfectly, and makes translations to and from that and his own language with ease and facility. The other is a shroff. His name is Ah Sook, and he speaks some "pigeon" English. Chang has brought his own coffin with him, and he has made a contract with Mr. Chisholm to the following effect—that "in case of my dying in a foreign country, which 'Jos' will or will not decree, I shall not complain if Mr. Chisholm will send my body properly embalmed to my parents in Fyehow," properly spelt and pronounced Hwy-Chow. Chang proposes to go through England, France, and America, and return to China within a year.—*Times*.

Literature.

TRANSLATION OF THE ORESTIA.*

The task which the accomplished author of the translation before us has attempted is one of more than common difficulty. The ideas of Æschylus are striking and often novel; his metaphors bold to excess and not seldom confused; and the links by which his thoughts are connected sometimes of the most subtle kind. But beyond all this, the translator is compelled to deal with the perplexities of a text more than ordinarily corrupt. The transcribers found Æschylus unintelligible to themselves, and they went far to render him unintelligible to every one else. Indeed it is not too much to say that hundreds of passages are even now only conjecturally and provisionally reclaimed from being the sheerest jargon. The text of the Choephoroi, it is well known—being dependent upon a single MS.—is specially bad. A translator of Homer may brush aside critical questions; a translator of Æschylus—as Miss Swanwick's excellent version indicates—can hardly move a step without settling them one way or another. In dealing with the difficulty thus presented, the author has availed herself of the assistance of Mr. F. W. Newman. But though some of the conjectural emendations of that elegant scholar are of value, it would, in our judgment, have been better if all such change had been avoided. The text of Schutz, Dindorf or Paley might have been substantially adopted, and recourse had to further conjecture only in case of dire necessity—if at all. But, so far as our examination has extended, the translator seems to have exercised a wise discretion, even with reference to Mr. Newman's emendations; some of which have been followed in her version, while others are left to the "Notes."

Paley, in the preface to his excellent edition, has remarked upon the "gloomy awe of invisible" and "supernatural agencies for evil," which is a feature of Æschylus. It is easy to see, with him, how this attitude of mind might predispose to a use of mystical, vague, oracular language. We are made conscious of "a dim, religious light," which half conceals as well as half reveals. The present translator has evidently felt this; and she has judiciously refrained from the endeavour to give always logical clearness and precision to thoughts which the poet himself clothed in mystery. There is hardly a more difficult bit of translation in the whole of Greek literature than the first chorus of the Agamemnon. Where the twilight deepens into thickest gloom, our guide encourages us by an observation (in a foot-note) that the obscurity of "the oracular style" is intentional, and that "it cannot be fitly rendered" otherwise in the translation" (p. 7). But she no less makes us feel the power of directness when, after clearing this murky region, we come to the inimitable portraiture of that cruel sacrifice which wrung from the Epicurean poet the exclamation,—

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum!"

Some of Miss Swanwick's renderings strike us as particularly happy. Her diction is always nervous and effective; and her versification shows a perfect mastery of the resources of rhythm. Take the following rendering of an Æschylean apophthegm from the chorus referred to:—

"To sober thought Zeus paves the way,
And wisdom links with pain.
In sleep the anguish of remembered ill
Drops on the troubled heart; against their will
Rebellious men are tortured to be wise."

This strikes us as about a perfect specimen of translation. The last clause, representing the Greek, *καὶ κατ' ἄκρας ἡλθε σωφρονεῖν*, is in admirable truth and keeping; and the whole so powerfully brings out the solemn moral teaching of the poet, that even the scholar may acknowledge his enjoyment of the original to be heightened by comparing it with the version. In a note is added Mr. Newman's rendering of a part of the same passage; but Miss Swanwick strikes us as incomparably superior both in her textual reading and in her style of translation. Nothing, we think, can be clearer, than that the words we have quoted from the original partake of a gnomic character. The aorist (*ἦλθε*) implies this; and the sentiment—"Heaven makes us wise whether we will or no"—is exactly what the context seems to demand. Add to this the reference to the deities—"seated on the awful bench of justice," as forming the background of the picture, and the passage is complete in its Æschylean individuality. Mr. Newman seems to us to spoil it when he renders,—

"And to men, loath to learn sobriety, there comes
forcibly a grace, I trow, of deities, who sit on holy
bench."

* The Agamemnon, Choephoroi, and Eumenides of Æschylus Translated into English Verse. By A. SWANWICK, Translator of Faust, Tasso, Iphigenia, &c. London: Bell and Daldy.

Unless we are mistaken, too, the use of an infinite (*σωφρονεῖν*) after *ἦλθε* is a somewhat unusual construction, at the best. We are precluded from lengthened extract, but cull one mere brief specimen, as illustrative of the freedom and ease, as well as accuracy of scholarship, with which Miss Swanwick effects the transfer of thought from one language to the other. Let it be the opening lines of the speech of Agamemnon on his return to his palace—presenting an average amount of difficulty, yet marked by nothing specially tempting to the translator's toil (Ag. 783—790). Here is Miss Swanwick's rendering; and the lines may be taken as furnishing a fair sample of the "blank verse" which forms the staple of her translation:—

"First Argos and her tutelary gods,
Who with me wrought to compass my return
And visit Priam's town with vengeance due,
Justly I hail. For in this cause the gods,
Swayed by no hearsay, in the bloody urn
Without dissentient voice the pebbles cast,
Sealing the doom of Troy: while Hope alone
Drew near the other urn, by no hand filled.
The rising smoke still shows the city's fall.
Still live the storms of Ruin, still uprise
From dying embers the rich fumes of wealth
Therefore behoves to render to the gods
Memorial thanks. . . ."

Few will deny that this is a style of verse well adapted, from its dignity and composure, to represent the stately yet unaffected original; and those who will take the trouble to compare the two, will admit the felicity of most of the renderings. If there is a weak place in the passage quoted, it is the words we have underlined. Perhaps we may trace here the not unnatural effects of hesitation as to the true text. It is needful to the translator that he should have a tolerably clear conviction what it was his author really said. Otherwise he can hardly write with any spirit.

Our brief illustrations have been taken from the drama which, of the three forming the only complete Trilogy handed down to us from antiquity, is undoubtedly the greatest. But we are able to bear testimony to the fact that the accomplished translator has carried her work through to the end with patience and fidelity. We ought perhaps to add that she has made a free and, in our opinion, judicious use of rhyming measures in the choral portions which form so large an element in the Æschylean drama. We shall be glad to receive from her a version of the remaining four tragedies. The Prometheus is a subject worthy of comparison with the Agamemnon; and it would be in the highest degree interesting to us, to compare a translation of that noble drama from her skilful hands, with the admirably conceived version of our lamented Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

ALFORD'S POETICAL WORKS.*

There is much sweetness about some of the verse collected together under the above title, though we miss the stamp of true poetical genius. The longest poem, "The School of the Heart," was written about thirty years ago. It is in six cantos, or "Lessons," as they are called, and embodies the musings and dreamings of that period of life when all things "the beauty wear of promise." But it is rather rhythmic prose than poetry; the thought is of rather a thin order. Some portions remind us more of the "Excursion," and some more of the "Course of Time." According to a note by the author its composition served as the channel "for the pouring out of the first poetic feelings of a young and fervid spirit"; and remembering this, we have little disposition to criticise. Still we rather wonder that mature manhood should deem it worth while to preserve, or at least lay before the public, verse which seldom rises above the level of lines like these:—

"But wherefore doth infirmity still haunt
The mournful destinies of human kind?
Why, since the earth is full of beauty, lacks
Her best inhabitant, in his best part,
His rightful share apportioned?" &c. —P. 40.

Or these—

"There lie around
Thy daily walk great store of beauteous things,
Each in its separate place most fair, and all
Of many parts disposed most skilfully,
Making in combination wonderful
An individual," &c. —P. 16.

Here and there in this, as in other parts of the volume, we catch pleasant echoes of the poets of old. Thus, in the following lines, we have a fairly successful attempt at that passage destined to remain, after all, the despair of translators, the night-scene in the Iliad:—

"As when the stars in heaven around the moon
Show brightly, and the under air is calm,

* The Poetical Works of Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury. Fourth Edition. Containing many pieces now first collected. London: Strahan.

All headland tops, and beacon towers, and steep
Are clothed with visible light, and from above
The glory of the boundless firmament
Flows downward, and the heavenly host is seen,
The heart of him that watches by the fold
Swells in his heart for joy. . . . —P. 69.

The author has very properly added in the margin the originals of such adaptations. But though not directly borrowed, it is hardly less difficult to trace the source of such passages as the pathetic churchyard stories in "Lesson the Fifth," or the descendant of a "latter-day glory" in "Lesson the Sixth." We are not charging the author with plagiarism, but simply indicating a perfectly natural feature in such youthful effusions. Remembering this, it strikes us rather oddly, to read in a foot-note upon a few lines incidentally introduced in memory of Arthur Henry Hallam, so modest a yielding of precedence as the following:—"A far nobler monument has been raised to him in the 'In Memoriam' of Tennyson." We should imagine so. By the way, while speaking of Tennyson, what can Dean Alford be thinking of, to write such words as these in his "Dedication" to one whom all English-speaking people delight to honour? "That you are not understood; that you are misunderstood; that ancient pedants carp at you; and the light and unthinking mock at you—these are but the natural foils of that transcendent genius, &c." We suppose, as Dean Alford says so, that there is a fogeyism which carps at our Laureate; but we should hardly have thought it necessary to remind him of the fact.

On the whole we are best pleased with the "Hymns," which we here see collected for the first time. Dean Alford's version of the *Dies Ira* is quite the best we know; and it has already done much towards bringing back to the familiarity and love of the English section of the Christian Church, the only mediæval hymn which deserves to be mentioned by the side of *Te Deum Laudamus*. The difficulty presented by the third line of the first stanza, *Teste David cum Sibylla*, can indeed hardly be said to have been overcome; but it has at least been skillfully avoided:—

"Day of anger, that dread day
Shall the sign in heaven display,
And the earth in ashes lay."

It would be easy to point to places where the translator has failed to come up to the trembling pathos of the original; but the triple rhyme so immensely increases the difficulty of the task undertaken by him, that we are disposed to be thankful rather than critical. We are least satisfied with his rendering of the touching line—

"Quærens me sedisti lassus"—

which has parted with its familiar tenderness in Dean Alford's

"Thou didst toil my soul to gain."

But it is easier to find fault than to suggest improvement.

Under the title of "Sonnets" are printed a series of short poems on a variety of subjects, some of them of considerable beauty. But the writer needs not that we should inform him, that it takes something more than a measurement of fourteen lines to make a sonnet. And it is somewhat disappointing, when one has prepared the ear for the linked sweetness which belongs to that exquisite form of composition, to find that the name and number of lines was all. In one of his most inimitable compositions (the lines beginning, "O'er wayward childhood 'wouldst thou hold firm rule'"), Coleridge has shown that the sonnet structure may exist, even without the precise number of lines usually associated with the name. It is possible to keep the life without the dimensions; it is possible to retain the dimensions and lose the life. Those who would write sonnets should make sure, that the sentiment expressed by that master of the sonnet, Wordsworth, in his apology for his own, is genuinely theirs. They must love "the Sonnet's scanty plot of ground"; or they will "fret" at the straitness of its limits.

A few of the pieces bear trace of recent composition. Among such is an hexameter "letter to America," written after the outbreak of what is somewhat absurdly styled the "Confederate-Federal quarrel." And if it was a mistake to attempt the facetious with men who were so terribly in earnest, it was a still greater mistake, surely, to publish what can only irritate those for whom it was written. But the Northern controversialist may feel that he has won a second victory over an opponent who has been ill-advised enough to perpetrate such hexameters as these:—

"Where would Slavery be, if North and South were to sever?

Say, confined to the South. And would that gain be nothing?

Would not the fugitive slave on Northern soil be a freeman?

Still, one cannot believe that, if North and South were to sever,

Slavery could endure ten years in its present condition. —P. 324.

"Bress de Lord," we fancy we hear a jovial darkie exclaim; "He haan't made us wait to see." We have not space to refer particularly to the remaining contents of this volume of verse.

DR. MORGAN ON THE HOLY SPIRIT.*

The title of Dr. Morgan's recent book, "The Scripture Testimony to the Holy Spirit," can hardly fail to recall to many of our readers one of the greatest theological works of the last generation of Divines—"The Scripture Testimony to the Messiah," by Dr. J. Pye Smith. And it appears from the preface that the author of these lectures had that famous contribution to theological science before his mind in their delivery and in their issue from the press. They are no hasty productions; their delivery from the pulpit occupied the Sabbath mornings of nearly three years, and their original manuscripts have been laid aside for more than a quarter of a century. Circumstances arose which directed special attention to the work of the Holy Spirit, and Dr. Morgan reviewed his earlier studies, and it is their condensation that forms the present volume.

It is a series of popular discourses on the great theme of the Holy Spirit,—popular, we mean, in contrast with the scholarly investigation of the teaching of Scripture after the manner of Dr. Smith's great work. Every discourse evinces the truth of the preface, "I thought of souls and of their salvation. I thought of the Spirit, and how much sinners needed His grace. I thought of Jesus and of His glory, which the Spirit alone could promote in the earth. I thought of judgment and eternity, and of what God would have me do in prospect of them." Much valuable instruction and appeal will be found here pervaded with the solicitude these words express.

But we are constrained to avow our disappointment. It is a great surprise to us that the model of the "Testimony to the Messiah" was not followed by one who speaks admiringly of it. The caution, the patience, the minute investigation, the jealous solicitude to fetch out the true meaning and relation of each passage from Genesis to Revelation, the self-restraint which would suffer no anticipation of the later Scriptures to warp the interpretation of earlier words, these noble and essential characteristics of Dr. Smith's work are not, we regret to say, the features of the book under review. We are deeply convinced of the progressive teaching which marks Scripture in both Old Testament and New; we are sure that in the clear discrimination of this, step by step, lies our greatest hope of ever apprehending Divine doctrines in their true light and relations. And we hail with no ordinary pleasure any work that with skill and patience attempts the unfolding of this method of Scripture, or rather let us say, the method of God with man. Dr. Morgan has had the lofty example of the late venerable Tutor of Homerton before him; he tells us that he purposed to treat his subject after that example, and that he finds satisfaction in the fact that he has indicated the way in which the nature and work of the Holy Spirit may be more profitably investigated than has hitherto been done. And, indeed, he has divided his discourses in a way that promises the reader some such progressive presentation of the teaching of Scripture. His book is composed of four parts, respectively entitled the testimony of the Old Testament, of the Gospels, of the Acts of the Apostles, and of the Epistles and Revelation. But when we descend to the particular discourses under these sections, we seek in vain for the special help we had expected. The importation into the earlier Scripture phrases of some of the very ripest truths which the latest revelations declare introduces a confusion of thought altogether destructive of our hopes. No attempt is made to discriminate between such passages as to most readers appear applicable to the Godhead irrespective of any internal or economical distinctions, and others in which the third "person" of the Trinity is referred to. No effort is devoted to the careful settlement of the significance of Old Testament declarations to those to whom they were first made, and who must be supposed to have attached some intelligible sense to them. It seems sometimes enough to adduce the most obvious passages of the New Testament in which verbal correspondence may be traced, and with their rays to light up an otherwise unrelieved and unrelievable obscurity. We feel that after the mention which is made of the "Testimony to the Messiah," and after the self-gratulation on having pointed out a better way of inquiry, it was hardly open to the author to ask indulgence for a "plain, practical, unadorned, and un-

"learned" work. And we fear that few students who desiderate what Dr. Morgan himself desired to see will find satisfaction in these pages.

But let us not be misunderstood. Readers seeking godly edification from accepted truths will find it amply supplied here; and many will, we doubt not, discover to their surprise how fully all Scripture is pervaded with the doctrine of man's dependence on Divine illumination, and with what glorious attributes of might and grace the New Testament invests the Holy Spirit for our direction and peace.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Four Sermons Preached in York Minster and the Parish Church of Leeds at the Yorkshire Assizes and General Gaol Delivery, 1864. By FRANCIS TRENCH, M.A., Rector of Isleip, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff. (London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.) Three of these sermons were preached in York Minster, and one in Leeds parish Church in Midsummer of last year, when the assizes were held for the first time in that town. They are simple, orthodox, good, yet it seems to us not so good as to make it desirable to publish them. The subjects are well chosen and pertinent to the solemn occasion on which they were delivered, but the treatment of them, while very chaste, refined, and free from positive fault, is lacking in force and earnestness of appeal. The great verities of our holy faith are clearly enforced, but quietly and decorously. No one, we think, could read a page or two of one of these sermons and be uncertain as to the ecclesiastical position of the preacher. There are just the excellences and the defects which we are accustomed to see in the sermons of clergymen generally. At such times as those in which these sermons were preached, we should have expected more of warmth and unction.

Gleanings among the Sheaves. By Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. (London: Passmore and Alabaster.) We cannot better introduce this little book to our readers than by copying its dedication.

"To the numerous hearers and to the innumerable readers of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's sermons, this unpretentious little volume is respectfully dedicated by the publishers.

"The stems grow up every week:
"The sheaves appear once a month.
"The sheaves are bound together once a year.
And it is thought that these samples gleaned from the sermons will be welcome to many, but chiefly to those who are most familiar with the ample fields from which they are gathered."

These gleanings are beautiful as a field of wheat ripe unto the harvest, with many a corn-flower and poppy sprinkled over it: they are rich and excellent as that field of wheat, free from weed and flower, with its every stem bending under the full corn in the ear. It must be a marvellous field and a bountiful harvest that can yield gleanings such as these. We hope that "innumerable readers" will go into this field, and glean among its sheaves these ripe ears of golden grain.

Home in Humble Life. (London: The Religious Tract Society.) A right, good, healthful book. The writer must have laboured hard to make himself so well acquainted with the homes and interior life of our working men. The peculiar difficulties and temptations of the artisan, the varied obstacles which beset his path when he struggles to maintain an honourable name, the manly, sturdy resolution of the practical Christian faith of some who win their way to general confidence and respect, and the easy weakness of others who are open to the craft of the tempter, and led down "from lowest deep to lower still," are graphically described; and especially are we made to see the beguiling, the dreadful force of drinking habits, and the vast influence for good or evil of the wife in the working man's home. On first taking up the book, it may appear as if intended only for the reading of the young and the illiterate; but, on looking further into it, any reader would be arrested by its powerful delineations of character, and its vivid domestic pictures. The doors of many humble homes are opened to us—some, clean and tidy, and fragrant with an atmosphere of love; others, the extreme of wretchedness, and full of bitterness and cursing. Almost all of these homes are of the artisan class, and all contribute to our interest in the fortunes of one Christian workman and his family, whose characters are moulded and established under our eyes. There is one home especially, not of the artisan class, "done to the life," that of honest, kind-hearted farmer Hayes, and his notable wife, over-precise in matters of cleanliness and neatness, which we are sure our readers would enjoy entering and watching the transformation that comes over it. We hope many of all classes will read these "short and simple annals of the poor," and learn their well-taught lesson, that

"From our own selves our joys must flow;
And that dear hut, our home."

"In Heaven": *Glimpses of the Life and Happiness of the Glorified.* (London: W. Kent and Co. Edinburgh: W. Oliphant and Co. Glasgow: G. Gallie. Aberdeen: G. and R. King. Dublin: J. Robertson.) If we may judge from the many editions through which so rapidly passed certain books on the subject of Heaven, that have appeared among us lately, we may predict that the title of the present volume will have a powerful attraction, and that its contents will be eagerly

devoured, unless the demand to know something of the unseen world, that was so craving but a while ago, has been sated by the abundant supply. We know what "comparisons" are, and therefore we will only say that this book is altogether different from the above alluded to. It consists of selections, not brief, but rather lengthy, from the writings or sermons of several of our most honoured ministers—*e. g.*, from the Rev. J. A. James, we have "White Robes and Palms"; from the Rev. J. Stoughton, "Heaven"; from the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, "Heavenly Music"; from the late Rev. W. Jay, "Our Tearless Home"; from the Rev. G. W. Conder, "No Night in Heaven"; and from the Rev. J. H. Hinton, "Recognition in the Future Life." Eleven ministers here give us their thoughts upon "the land that is very far off." Each selection is accompanied by suitable verses of Scripture and hymns. The compiler states that the book is published for a religious object. It is very nicely got up.

Sayings about Friendship: With Some Reflections Thereon. An Unphilosophical Essay. By the Author of "What My Thoughts are," "Do it with Thy Might," &c. (London: Jarrold and Sons.) It seems to be very difficult accurately to define Friendship. This "Unphilosophical Essay"—in which there is yet much of Philosophy, for it is ever seeking for the hidden nature and true cause of Friendship—brings before us and discusses various definitions of Friendship propounded by ancient sages, and by wise men of more modern times. The self-interest theory of such as Epicurus and La Rochefoucauld is rejected, and the definition that "Friendship is a mutual affection founded upon mutual esteem" is shown to be insufficient. Many quotations are given from Lord Bacon, Jeremy Taylor, Owen Feltham, Thomas à Kempis, Dr. Johnson, Emerson, &c., and several instances of rare and beautiful friendship, such as that between Eugénie de Guérin and her brother Maurice, and between Cowper and Mrs. Unwin, are briefly narrated; and from the annals of Port Royal, the affecting results of the death of the revered M. de Tacit, are instanced to show the unnaturalness of the attempt to lose all human affection in the all-engrossing love of God. The "Universal" theory—that men should strive to attain to a love universal, and the same for all—is also discussed. This little book will prove a useful epitome of what has been and what may be said about Friendship.

Gleanings.

The grape harvest on the Rhine, the Ahr, and the Moselle, is stated to be very rich this year.

The Government have resolved on increasing the number of regiments stationed in the south of Ireland in consequence of the spread of Fenianism.

Mr. Mill has given 20*l.* towards the expenses of Mr. Hughes's election, and Mr. Hughes 20*l.* towards the expenses of Mr. Mill's election.

At the cattle fair held at Petworth, in Sussex, last Monday, there was not a single head of horned cattle.

There has been such an abundance of fruit this year, that pears have been sold at 4*lbs.* for 2*d.*, being cheaper than potatoes.

Sir Morton Peto lately paid 30,000*l.* for some petroleum wells in America. It is said he would not now take 500,000*l.* for them.

A Frenchman cannot pronounce "ship." The word sounds like "sheep" in his mouth. Seeing an iron-rod he said to a boy, "Iah dish a war-sheep?" "No," answered the boy, "it's a ram."

Yet another "pestilence" has been added to the list of this year's peculiar troubles—a disease among poultry, which is said to be raging around Paris.

Phenic acid is said to be a powerful anti-pestilential agent, and is considered extremely useful in places where cholera or other infectious maladies prevail.

A sight-seer on horseback, meeting a lad not far from Edinburgh, asked him, "Am I half way to Edinburgh?"—"Please, sir," said the boy, "I dinna ken where ye cam' frae."

Friday last is reported to have been the hottest day experienced for many years. In the night there was a severe thunderstorm, in the course of which several accidents occurred. Two deaths are reported to have arisen from sunstroke.

"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a school exhibition. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "is to spread butter and treacle on."

A SHARP HIT.—A lady walking a few days since on the promenade at Brighton asked a sailor whom she met why a ship was called a "she." The son of Neptune ungallantly replied that it was "because the rigging costs so much."

We learn from Hull that Dutch yeast is found to be largely adulterated with a kind of aluminous earth. The average import at Hull is about 7,000 baskets per fortnight, and during the last fortnight 123 baskets of yeast have been destroyed as unfit for human consumption.

ANOTHER BULL.—An Irishman got out of the carriage at a railway-station for refreshments, but unfortunately the bell rang, and the train left before he had finished his repast. "Hould on!" cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the car; "hould on, ye murtherin' ould stame ingin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's lift behind!"

HYDROPHOBIA.—"M. D." writes to the *Times*:—"For the comfort of the bitten I may add that in

* *The Scripture Testimony to the Holy Spirit.* By JAMES MORGAN, D.D., Belfast. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

the great majority of cases, even when the dog is unquestionably rabid, hydrophobia does not ensue. With very simple immediate local treatment the chances of the disease recurring are reduced to a minimum. In 400 cases of rabid bite which the late Mr. Youat treated with lunar caustic, no evil consequences followed."

GERMAN PATIENCE ILLUSTRATED.—A German professes to have counted the hairs on the heads of four women of different complexions, and has just published the results. On the head of the blonde there were 140,419 hairs; on that of the brown-haired woman, 109,440; on that of the black-haired, 102,962; and on that of the red-haired, 83,740. Although there was this disparity in the number of individual hairs, each crop was about the same weight. The average weight of a woman's hair is stated, on the same authority, to be 14 oz.

ARTEMUS WARD IN BOSTON.—I returned in the huss cars, part way. A pooty girl in spectacles sat near me, and was telling a young man how much he reminded her of a man she used to know in Waltham. Pooty soon the young man got out; and smilin' in a seductiv' manner, I said to the girl in spectacles, "Don't I remind you of somebody you used to know?" "Yes," she said, "you do remind me of one man, but he was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a barrel of mackril—he died there, so I concluded you ain't him." I didn't pursue the conversation.

KISSING THE BLARNEY STONE.—Mr. Addison, accompanied by his daughter and Mr. Sothern (who is now playing at our Theatre Royal), visited Blarney Castle. Of course, the celebrated "S one" was inquired after. Evidently deeply impressed with Milliken's song—

There is a stone there
That whoever kisses
He never missees
To grow eloquent, &c.

Mr. Addison approached the edge of the parapet, determined to embrace its *lapis offensivus*. Nothing daunted by the discovery that the party performing this kissing operation must of necessity be held by the heels over a parapet some hundred feet from the ground, he insisted on Mr. Sothern seizing him round the ankles, two guides also holding Mr. Sothern. The stone was triumphantly kissed, and Mr. Addison, almost black in the face, at once proved that he had "grown eloquent," for he screamed out at the top of his voice—

A clever spouter
He'll sure turn out, or
An out-and-outer.

Possibly he might have concluded the verse, but Mr. Sothern, becoming rather tired of the novel position of holding fourteen stone by the heels, suddenly called out to the guides, "Now, then, pull away." They all did so; but the fourteen stone, not anticipating such an energetic hoist without some signal, still clung to the iron bar by which the celebrated pebble is supported. The consequence was, one of Mr. Addison's elastic side boots came off, and for fully a quarter of a minute he was held in this frightful position by one ankle only. By a great effort, however, he at last succeeded in giving Mr. Sothern his other foot, and he was hauled up. During this scene his daughter was so terrified that she became speechless and sunk to the grass. Her father's safety, however, speedily recovered her, and the trio returned to Cork.—*Cork Examiner*.

THREE DREADFUL LETTERS.—The old habit of timidity among the slaveholders, touching the alleged danger of a rising among the blacks, has not been cured by the abolition of slavery, and their dreams are even to this day haunted by visions of "Old John Brown," or of Nat Turner. A ludicrous but real case, illustrating this silly idiosyncrasy, occurred only a few days since in the classic town of Newbern. Upon a certain morning the inhabitants sallied forth from their peaceful domiciles, all unmindful of any imminent danger of a "rising," and were horrified to behold, posted upon the houses and other vacant places throughout the town, a mysterious, triangular placard, bearing upon the angles the cabalistic letters, "R. C. B." The groundwork of the card was black, the letters white! Instantly a rumour, then a tremor, finally a horror, ran through the town. Crowds gathered at each corner to discuss the mystery; crowds gazed at the ominous three-cornered black card with white letters. The learned, the curious, and the cunning were called in to divine the meaning of those three dreadful letters. Many solutions were offered, but none seemed to hit the true idea. At last a whisper circulated through the crowd, that the key had been discovered, and horrible to contemplate, it was nothing less than a preconcerted call to arms by the black for the extermination of the white folks,—"R. C. B." being interpreted, meant, "Rise, Coloured Brethren." The mayor was immediately informed of the plot and of its discovery in the solution of the extraordinary placard on the walls of the town. The police were immediately set to work to tear down the offensive notice, to prevent the contemplated rising. Meantime, a certain druggist made his appearance on the scene, and was more astonished than any others of his fellow-citizens to find all his placards, so laboriously posted the night before, had been destroyed by order of the mayor. He went to the mayor and asked for an explanation of this outrage upon his rights. "What rights?" demanded the indignant mayor. "My right to advertise my medicines," said the druggist. "What medicines does R. C. B. stand for, pray?" asked the mayor. "Romaine's Crimean Bitters." A hearty laugh all round ended the farce.—*North Carolina Letter*.

Miscellaneous.

LORD STANLEY, M.P., ON FREE LIBRARIES.—In his address at the opening of the Birmingham Central Free Library, on Wednesday, Lord Stanley alluded to the advantages arising to the poor from free libraries and reading-rooms. Referring more immediately to Birmingham, his lordship said,—

In looking into the report for the year 1864, I find it stated that, of all similar libraries up to that time established, that of Birmingham had circulated the largest number of volumes. (Applause.) 350,000 volumes represented the circulation of one year; that is, nearly 1,000 daily. I understand that since that time that number has considerably increased; and I venture to say that that circulation of books represents an amount of useful and of harmless enjoyment such as could not probably be attained in any other way by the expenditure of a similar sum of money. (Hear, hear.) The last thing I shall say is that I don't think we ought to be annoyed or disappointed if it turns out here, as it does in other places, and very probably may here, that the largest demand is for works of fiction. (Applause.) Of course, one should regret it if the demand were confined exclusively to such works. I never understood why it is so much the practice on occasions of this kind, for educated men, who themselves enjoy a good novel as well as anybody—(Hear, hear)—to disparage its popularity. I never heard that, as a general rule, among the educated classes, men after a hard day's work were much in the habit of sitting down to pursue abstruse historical inquiries, or to solve mathematical problems. Of course there will be a certain number of men whose love of knowledge and science is genuine and sincere. Provide by all means for them; but what I say is, don't be ashamed, don't think you are yielding too much to the weakness of humanity, if you make large and liberal provision for those who, in frequenting an institution of this kind, look almost wholly for innocent and not wholly useless enjoyment. (Hear, hear.) Of all kinds of literature, I take it works of fiction are those in which the greatest and most marked improvement has taken place within the last fifty years; and as studies of life and manners they may, in their way, be quite as useful as some works of a higher and more pretentious character. (Hear, hear.) Then don't let us grudge amusement to those who come here solely for that purpose. Let us be satisfied if it is harmless, and harmless in 999 cases out of a thousand we may be sure it will be. Life is to many of us engaged in monotonous and mechanical employments a dull and common-place affair; and with our English climate we are none the worse, but all the better, morally as well as materially, for a little sunshine. (Applause.)

TYPHUS FEVER.—Mr. Horace Jeaffreson, of the London Fever Hospital, in a letter to the *Times* says:—"During the summer months there has been an appreciable reduction in the amount of typhus in some parts of London. Already this statement is passing off, and the coming winter threatens to be a mortal one to the London poor. In ordinary language, 'an epidemic' of typhus is said to exist, and truly it does so; for while in the year 1860 only 391 patients were received into this hospital, the average annual admissions for the last three years have been 2,800. During the present year 2,200 have already been admitted. Such pressure taxes the resources of the charity to the utmost. During the great prevalence of typhus, since the commencement of 1862, 1,334 persons have died of that disease at the London Fever Hospital alone. I have made a calculation, which shows that during the same period at least 440 deaths from typhus have occurred at those general hospitals which admit a certain number of such cases. To these two items must be added the deaths that have resulted from typhus at the houses of the sick, and at those workhouses where the fever has been treated. These at a moderate computation would swell the amount to about 2,300 deaths. At the known rate of mortality this number of fatal cases would represent 16,100 persons attacked by typhus. It is idle to scare the community with accounts of cholera on the shores of the Mediterranean while a pestilence nearly as fatal commits its ravages almost unheeded at our very doors. The old adage concerning the 'bird in the hand' is reversed. Still, by all means, let us prepare for cholera, for the steps taken to cleanse, ventilate, and supply water to the typhus nests of the present will effectually lessen the number of cholera nests of the future. The two birds will be killed with one stone. It is far from being a characteristic of the English to be indifferent to human disease and death, even when affecting the poor. I can, therefore, only explain the fact that for three years a virulent fever should have been killing the labouring and some of the artisan class of London by the thousand, and yet the Legislature has directed no investigation into its causes and favourite haunts, by supposing a general ignorance to prevail on the subject."

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF MENDICANTS.—Mr. Hugh Smyth, a magistrate of Bedfordshire, makes some useful suggestions for the mitigation of the sufferings of the poor classed under the title of mendicants. He says:—"Dunstable will be remembered by many of your older readers as a place of note on the great London and Holyhead road in the old coaching days; the glories of the road are gone, but pedestrians still swarm upon it. They form a motley body, including soldiers on furlough who have spent their travelling money; sailors making their way from port to port; mechanics from the north with their families; aspirant but penniless youths pushing their way to London; disappointed ones, equally penniless, sadly wending their way back again to the country; to these are to be added, and often hardly to be distinguished from them, a multitude of professional beggars. The only relief open to this body in Dunstable was an order for admission into the tramp ward of a union workhouse at Luton, five miles out of the way, where they were placed in a miserable, dark,

dungeon-like place, and regaled on one halfpenny-worth of rice. Under these circumstances, Dunstable swarmed with beggars, the appeal for a penny towards a bit of bread and a bed was constant and irresistible. As the nearest magistrate I was constantly called upon to deal with cases of vagrancy. It was a very sad duty, which I often performed very reluctantly, and taking counsel with some kind-hearted men, we determined to try if the law could not afford some more effectual remedy than the house of correction. After four or five years of importunity, we induced the Board of Guardians to make trial of a plan which has proved thoroughly successful. We erected from the poor-rates a plain building in Dunstable; in the centre is a cottage for the superintendent, on each side a long building (one for males, the other for females), airy, light, and kept scrupulously clean, divided into stalls, which are boarded, provided with a good tick bedding of straw, and with two rugs. It is warmed by a stove, lighted with gas, and provided with a lavatory. Every person admitted receives three quarters of a pound of bread on entrance and at departure, at the cost of the Board of Guardians. Private charity supplements this with a cup of warm tea. All persons who apply, being destitute, receive an order of admission at dusk, and at eight o'clock in the morning they leave. There is no test, except poverty, and no work is demanded from them. The expense incurred is 2d. for each person admitted. They average about fifteen each night. Now for the result. A great amount of suffering is relieved, the kind-hearted superintendent and his wife (who by-the-by are contented with a house and 12l. a-year for their remuneration) say it quite grieves them to see the respectable, well-conducted people who come, take the relief so thankfully, and go away so quietly; of professional beggars they have scarcely any. But, nevertheless, there is hardly any begging now in Dunstable, the wards are pointed out to all applicants, charitable people refuse with a safe conscience, and the begging trade is ruined. I have not had a vagrant before me for begging since the wards were open. I am fully persuaded that if in every town such an institution existed, begging as a trade would expire, and as a necessity for the really destitute, would exist no longer. If it be urged that the class which now begs would continue to exist dependent on these institutions, I reply that the prospect would be no longer inviting; and, even if in some measure this should be true, can it be supposed that the professional beggar now costs the community anything like so little as 2d. a day? Only, if the experiment is anywhere to succeed, there must be no tests to which honest and respectable poverty will not submit, and no work exacted which the infirm and tired cannot perform without great hindrance to their journey; the wards must be open to all wayfarers, so that the public may be sure that when they are refusing relief they are not leaving the applicant shelterless and starving."

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds have been rather heavy during the greater part of the week since our last, and the price of Consols still shows a downward tendency. They are $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than at our last quotation:—for money 89 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and for the Account 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90.

The discount market is firm at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for good bills. The Bank return last Thursday was unfavourable, and the Bank rate therefore remains at 4 per cent.

In foreign stocks and the railway share markets there is little change, and only a moderate amount of business done.

The prospectus of the Dairy Company is out—capital 100,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares—established for the purpose of supplying the metropolis with pure milk. Dr. Lankester is chairman, and Professor Gamgee one of the directors.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 6.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,072,140
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	5,634,000
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	13,423,140
	£28,072,140

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	3,739,107
Public Deposits ..	5,985,716
Other Deposits ..	14,207,995
Seven Day and other ..	534,273
Bills ..	£39,020,085
	£39,020,085

Sept. 7, 1865.

GEO. FORBES, Deputy Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

SINCLAIR—WOOD.—August 24, at 46, Pilgrim Model Buildings, by the Rev. Peter Anderson, of Congregational church, New Lanark, John, eldest son of Mr. William Sinclair, Midland, Rendall, Orkney, to Lydia, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Wood, Curcobreck, Rendall, Orkney.

GREEN—SPINK.—August 24, at Paddington Chapel, by the Rev. George Douglas Macgregor, Mr. John Green, of Edgware-road, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Spink, of Upper York-street, Marylebone.

ENGLAND—HERETAGE.—August 29, at the Wesleyan chapel, Leamington, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. Alfred England, to Miss Charlotte Sarah Heretage, both of that town.

LIDLAW-BRACON.—August 31, by Messrs. at the Independent chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. William Laidlaw, of Leeds, to Jeannie Braccon, of Leamington.

CHOUSSLEY-OATES.—August 31, at Park Chapel, Hornsey, by the Rev. John Corbin, Joseph Cromley, Esq., of Broomfield, Halifax, to Elizabeth, widow of Edward H. Oates, Esq., of Charleston, South Carolina, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Leighton, of Loochle House, Hornsey-rose.

DANCE-SAYERS.—August 31, at the Independent chapel, York-road, Lambeth, by the Rev. F. M. Holmes, of Alton, Mr. James Dance, of Eastgate House, Winchester, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Sayers, sister of Mr. A. R. Sayers, merchant and carrier, of Alton.

OLDFENSHAW-TIFFANY.—September 2, at the new church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. Abm. Oldfenshaw, Elland, to Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Tiffany, tailor and draper, Halifax.

MAYNARD-CARTER.—September 2, at the Old Gravel-pits Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. John Davies and the Rev. John de Kewer Williams, Robert Russell Maynard, Esq., of Haringey-park, Hornsey, to Jessie, youngest daughter of James Carter, Esq., of Upper Homerton, Middlesex. No cards.

TABERNER-BULLOW.—BARNES-CARR.—September 3, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. John Taberner, of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Bullow, of Abram; also Mr. T. Barnes, of Wigan, to Miss Maria Carr, of Ince.

HYDE-ROBERTS.—September 4, at Tintwistle Chapel, by the Rev. R. G. Milne, M.A., Mr. Joseph Hyde, to Miss Jane Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. Eli Roberts.

WHITKER-THOMPSON.—September 4, at Salem-street, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. Nathan Whitaker, of Armley, to Miss Emma Thompson, of Bowling.

WOODALL-HUNT.—September 5, at York-road Congregational Church, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. Clement Woodall, of Stockport, to Ann, second daughter of J. Hunt, Esq., Blackfriars.

SKINNER-BAKER.—September 5, at Arundel-square Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. T. Lessey, the Rev. J. A. T. Skinner, B.A., of Pear-tree-green Chapel, Southampton, to Sophia, daughter of G. Baker, Esq., of Bitterne, Southampton. No cards.

OAKLEY-IRONMONGER.—September 6, at Maberly Chapel, Kingsland, N. by Dr. Leask, Mr. Richard Oakley, of Chelmsford, to Miss Jennet Ironmonger, of St. Albans.

COCKERELL-BENNETT.—September 6, at St. Michael's, Brighton, by the Rev. C. Allen, S. J. Cockerell, Esq., to Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. J. Bennett, Chesham.

NORTON-WATTS.—September 6, at the Independent chapel, Skinner-street, Poole, by the Rev. R. T. Verrall, B.A., Mr. John J. Norton, to Anne Martin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Harry Watts.

BENTLEY-SCHOLES.—September 6, at New-road Independent chapel, Bury, by the Rev. Alexander Anderson, B.A., Joseph, eldest son of John Bentley, Esq., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Peter Scholes, Esq., both of Stand, near Manchester.

DAVIS-PROCTOR.—September 6, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. H. Tarrant, Mr. Richard Davis, to Ellen Catharina, daughter of the late Mr. H. Proctor, of Upton, Lincolnshire.

MCALL-LYON.—September 7, at Harecourt Chapel, Canonbury, by the Rev. Alexander Ralegh, D.D., the Rev. Samuel Wardlaw McAll, M.A., of Finchley, eldest son of the Rev. S. McAll, Principal of the Hackney Theological Seminary, to Agnes Anderson, only daughter of the Rev. W. P. Lyon, Barnsbury.

BOOTH-COLLEGE.—September 7, at the Independent chapel, Riddings, Derbyshire, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Colville, of Kewick, Cumberland, Mr. John Wood Booth, to Martha Rebecca, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas College, Riddings.

GOOBY-THOROWGOOD.—September 7, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, M.A., the Rev. William Gooby, of Clapham, Surrey, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Samuel Thorowgood, of Brighton and Hayward's Heath.

ROGERS-SKIDMORE.—September 7, at Zion Chapel, Wakefield, by the Rev. H. Sanders, William Rogers, Esq., solicitor, London, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. J. A. Skidmore, St. John's, Wakefield.

ELLIOTT-GRIMWOOD.—September 9, at Walworth-road Chapel, by the Rev. W. Howison, Mr. Daniel Elliott, of Terrace House, Park-road, Peckham, to Harriet Susannah, the second daughter of Mr. W. H. Grimwood, of Queen's-row, Walworth.

DEATHS.

BALGARNIE.—September 1, at Westborough Lodge, Scarborough, Ada, infant daughter of the Rev. R. Balgarnie, minister of the Bar Church.

GATER.—September 5, at Aylesbury, in the fifteenth year of her age, Mary, the beloved and second surviving daughter of the Rev. W. J. Gater. She died, after a long illness, "looking unto Jesus."

CRIVEN.—September 7, at Oak Bank, Birkenhead, aged eighty-two, Mary, the wife of Mr. George Craven, formerly of Wakefield.

BEVAN.—September 7, at Harwich, Samuel, the infant son of Mr. Charles F. Bevan, age 1 nine weeks.

KNEWSTUB.—September 8, at Enfield, Ann, the beloved wife of William Knewstubb, aged seventy.

BUCK.—September 10, after a few days' illness, Harriett Newell, third daughter of the late Mr. J. S. Buck, Norwich-road, Ipswich.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 11.

The supply of English wheat this morning was small; the samples of new are still very indifferent in condition. The trade ruled dull to-day, and sales could not be effected unless on somewhat lower terms than those current last Monday. Foreign wheat meets with little attention, and prices are 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower than last week. Barley a dull sale, without change in value. Beans and peas without alteration. The arrivals of foreign oats for the past week have been moderate. The sale for this article, in sympathy with other descriptions of grain, has been limited to-day, and prices are, if anything, the turn in favour of the buyer.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Barley and Kent,	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
red, old	42 to 43	Grey	34 to 36
ditto new	35 to 43	Maple	36 to 39
White, old	47 to 54	White	39 to 40
„ new	38 to 46	Boilers	36 to 38
Foreign red	43 to 47	Foreign, white ..	36 to 38
„ white	47 to 57	RYE	30 to 32
BARLEY—		OATS—	
English malting ..	—	English feed	19 to 23
Chevalier	—	„ potatoe	24 to 26
Distilling	25 to 32	Scotch feed	21 to 25
Foreign	20 to 27	„ potatoe	24 to 28
MALT—		Irish black	18 to 23
Pale	55 to 62	„ white	19 to 24
Overlaid	62 to 64	Foreign feed	20 to 24
Brown	48 to 52	FLOUR—	
BEANS—		Town made	40 to 43
Harrow	42 to 43	Country Marks ..	31 to 38
Small	43 to 45	Norfolk & Suffolk	27 to 31
Egyptian	36 to 37		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Sept. 11.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 20,915 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 13,247; in 1853, 18,242; in 1852, 11,109; in 1851, 14,327; in 1850, 12,030; and in 1849, 13,878 head. To-day's market was extensively supplied with foreign beasts and sheep. With the exception of some excellent Normandy beasts, the quality of the stock was very middling. The trade was slow, on easier terms. The arrivals of English beasts fresh up exhibited a slight increase as compared with Monday last. The receipts from Ireland were somewhat extensive, but the show of Scotch was confined to forty head. Generally speaking, the beef trade was dull. The finest Scots, crosses, Lincolns, Devons, and Herefords changed hands, at mostly full prices; but in the value of inferior breeds a decline of about 2d. per 8 lbs. took place. The top quotation was 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,700 head; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds; from Scotland, 40 Scots and crosses; and, from Ireland, 400 oxen and heifers. Apart from the foreign supply, the arrivals of sheep were more extensive than on Monday last, the increase being chiefly confined to Scotch and Irish breeds, of which there was a considerable number in the pens. The quality of the stock was very thin and middling. Good and prime breeds changed hands, at prices barely equal to Monday last; but inferior stock gave way in price 2d. per 8 lbs. Prime Downs and half-breeds sold at 6s. 8d. per 8 lbs. A few lambs were on offer, and the primest breeds realised 7s. per 8 lbs. Calves were in but moderate supply, and the trade was slow at about late rates. The top quotation was 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs. The pork trade was quiet, at last Monday's currency.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts 3 4 to 4 0	Prime Southdown 6 4 to 6 8	
Second quality 4 2 to 4 8	Lambs	
Prime large oxen 4 10 to 5 0	Lge. coarse calves 4 4 to 4 10	
Prime Scots, &c. 5 2 to 5 4	Prime small	5 0 to 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep 4 6 to 5 0	Large hogs	4 2 to 4 8
Second quality 5 2 to 5 8	Neat-skin, porkers 4 10 to 5 2	
Pr. coarse woolled 5 10 to 6 2		

Stocking calves, 19s. to 23s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 25s. to 30s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 11.

The supply of meat on sale has been moderate. Good and prime qualities continue firm, at full prices; otherwise, the trade is dull.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 8	to 3 4	Small pork	4 10	to 5 4
Middling ditto	3 6	to 4 2	Inf. mutton	4 4	to 5 0
Prime large do.	4 4	to 4 6	Middling ditto	5 2	to 5 6
Do. small do.	4 8	to 4 10	Prime ditto	5 8	to 6 0
Large pork	3 8	to 4 8	Veal	4 0	to 5 0

COVENT-GARDEN, SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

Outdoor produce is abundant. Large importations of French goods still continue to arrive. English pease, comprise, Williams's, Bon Chrétien, and Bourré d'Amplia. For pine apples there is an improved demand. Grapes, apples and plums continue to come in in abundance. Kent liberts are coming in, in good condition; owing to the crop being short, they are selling freely at from 80s. to 10s. per 100 lbs. Of good potatoes there is no scarcity, but among inferior samples may be found many that are diseased. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, carnations, pinks, mignonette and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 11.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,932 firkins butter, and 1,542 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 19,932 casks of butter and 3,246 bales bacon. The Irish butter market remains exceedingly quiet, scarcely anything passing in sales, and prices are nominal. Foreign met a steady sale; best Dutch, 116s. The bacon market ruled steady, both in price and demand; the supplies of best Waterford barely equal to the sale.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Sept. 11.—The present early season has had its influence upon our market this week, and the demand, although considerable, is not equal to the supply, prices have consequently declined from 5s. to 6s. per cwt. since our last report, and at this reduction our market has been much firmer to-day, and the currency is gradually assuming a more established character.

SEED, Monday, Sept. 11.—The cloverseed trade continues inactive. Samples of the new foreign crop, French and German, are now showing. The qualities are very various, and do not indicate a fine growth; prices are yet unsettled, but a few sales have been made at equal to about 56s. per bushel. Trefoils maintain their value, with limited sales. Winter tares were in good supply, and again noted lower 3s. to 6s. per bushel.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 11.—The supplies of potatoes are on sale at these markets, but the quality of the produce is very inferior; good and fine samples move off steadily, at from 70s. to 90s. per ton, otherwise the trade is dull, and transactions are effected as low as 25s. per ton. A few small parcels came to hand from foreign ports last week.

WOOL, Monday, Sept. 11.—The amount of business doing in all kinds of English wool for home use is limited. Prices, however, are supported, owing to the moderate quantities on offer. For export next to nothing is passing, yet holders decline to press sales.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 11.—Linseed oil has advanced to 35s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Other oils are firm. Foreign: Refined rape 48s., brown 46s. per cwt., sperm 100l. per tun. French spirits of turpentine are now worth 49s. per cwt. on the spot. American refined petroleum at 2s. 9d. 2s. 11d. per gallon. Rosin is rather dearer.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Sept. 9.—Flax moves off freely at last week's currency. Hemp is firm at 29l. 10s. for clean Russian on the spot. Good and fine jute commands rather more money. Coir goods rule firm.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 11.—A general advance on last day's rates. Haswell, 20s.; Lambtons, 20s. 9d.; Braddys, 20s.; Hartleys, 18s.; Wylam, 16s.; Turnstall, 19s.; Eden Main, 19s. 3d.; Norton Anthracite, 24s.; C. W. McGarmet, 24s.—Fresh ships, 23; left, 3; at sea, 50.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 11.—The tallow trade is quiet to-day, at about previous quotations. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 47s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot; 4s. 3d. for December, and 47s. for March delivery. Town tallow 46s. 3d. net cash. Rough fat commands 2s. 4d. per 8 lbs.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—It is surprising how quickly any sore, wound or ulcer, drains away the body's strength, and unfits it for the duties of life; but it is no less wonderful to watch how these topical afflictions improve on the application of Holloway's healing ointment. It has achieved the surest and most glorious triumphs over bad legs, foul ulcerations, and knotted veins, which had confounded the faculty and well nigh worn out their victims. It creates sound flesh and therefore makes its cures complete. When this ointment is properly applied and assisted by appropriate doses of the pills, the pain, inflammation and other morbid manifestations soon disappear from the affected part and health and strength return.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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